THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,396—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th July | EGYPT | 8020 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Aug | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 8020 |
| 12th " | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 19th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 10700 |
| 26th " | OCEANA | 8003 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd Sept | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 9th " | OCEANA | 7002 | ..... | ... |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 23rd " | ARABIA | 8003 | ..... | ... |
| 30th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 7th Oct | EGYPT | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 21st " | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 28th " | MANTUA b | 11000 | CHINA | 8000 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 13th " | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 27th " | OCEANA | 6613 | ..... | ... |
| 3rd Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 10th " | CHINA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 24th " | ARABIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10500 | ..... | ... |
| 9th " | EGYPT | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 16th " | SALSHTTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 20th " | *ARCADIA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 23rd " | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 30th " | MARMORA | 10500 | ..... | ... |
| 6th April. | MOOLTAN | 10000 | ..... | ... |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 11000 |
| 20th " | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 27th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 4th May. | ARABIA | 8030 | ..... | ... |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | EGYPT | 8000 | ..... | ... |

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 891 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea | Rs. 528 or Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 or Rs. 940 |

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (Weymouth) VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three, and four Berth Cabins amid-ships, for first First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

S. S. UMZUMBI, 5,000 tons sailing from MARMAGAO to WEYMOUTH, about 10th August. Fare Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

NEW STEAMER UMONA, 5,500 tons BOMBAY to WEYMOUTH, sailing about 9th September, 1911. This steamer performs the journey in about 23 day and is fitted with Electric Fans. Fares Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

### SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Rubattino | 4,580 | L. Manchini | 15th Aug. 1911 |
| D. Baldnino | 4,580 | D. Magazzino | 15th Sept. 1911 |
| R. Rubattino | 4,580 | L. Manchini | 15th Oct. 1911 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Tickets | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years | Rs. 750* | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247-8 |

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

### BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | 16th Aug. 1911 |
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Beleito | 16th Sept. 1911 |
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | 16th Oct. 1911 |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....., to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. TIMOSCI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. | 27th July | 9 a.m. | direct. |
| Linga | 2185 | Fri. | 28th July | 6 a.m. | † direct. |

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 27th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, sailing Pasni, Gwadur, Chahbar about Wednesday, 26th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3805 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, to sail on or about 29th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th July, 1911.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salazie | 4,147 | Riquier | 3rd Aug. 1911. |
| Ville de la Ciotat | 5,378 | Eschenauer | 31st Aug. 1911. |
| Australien | 6,365 | Aumeran | 28th Sept. 1911. |
| Nera | 5,538 | Casanova | 26th Oct. 1911. |
| Yarra | 4,142 | .. | 21st Dec. 1911. |
| Polynesien | 6,363 | X ..... | 18th Jan. 1912 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nera | 5,538 | Casanova | 11th Aug. 1911. |
| Oceanien | 4,143 | X ..... | 8th Sept. 1911. |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 7th Aug. 1911. |
| Elysia | 6368 | W. Robertson | 21st " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Sept. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 23rd " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 9th Oct. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th Nov. " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 18th " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 4th Dec. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 20th " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 3rd Jan. 1912 |
| Scindia | 5106 | W. Kelso | 23rd " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 7th Feb. " |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| | | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|
| Elysia | 6368 A. Haig | 26th Feb. 1912 |
| Massilia | 5091 J. Thomson | 9th Mar. " |
| Olympia | 5124 G. Mitchell | 24th " " |
| Circassia | 6716 C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 8th Apr. " |
| Scindia | 5106 Wm. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 J. Hamilton | 4th May " |
| Elysia | 6368 A. Haig | 17th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 J. Thomson | 3rd June " |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | " 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | " 808 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

## SHIPPING.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000

RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta, | Shanghai. | Washington. |
| Singapore, | Hankow, | Mexico, |
| Hongkong. | Peking. | Panama, |
| Canton, | Yokohama, | Colon. |
| Manila. | Kobe, | Empire. |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen. 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | " 16,850,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay;

QUALITY AND VALUE.

JEWELRY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVERWARE
SHEFFIELD PLATE.

SPORTS.

We invite inspection of our comprehensive stock of TROPHIES suitable for all forms of sport.

MEDALS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM | in canvas | ... Rs. 1-2 | per lb. |
| " " | " cooked on cut | ... " 2-8 | " |
| BEST WILTSHIRE BACON | " | ... Re. 1-0 | " |
| FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE | " | ... " 1-0 | " |
| PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR | " | .. " 1-0 | " |
| MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins | each | ... " 1-0 | |
| CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each | | ... Rs. 3-0 | |

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbeam Motor Car Coy, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS

ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150°

"SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

"SHELL"

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per S. S. "ITAURA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 27th current, and will discharge in Dock.

2 Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3 The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, dated 25th July, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1911.

Sixty years—Rs. 75,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1911. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1911, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

NOTICE.

LOSS OF A SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3957 for one share No. 7230 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Major W. N. Novesso and last endorsed to the undersigned Ramchandra Hari Gokhle has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLEAD. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.

R. H. GOKHALE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND DELHI.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1911, the following will be the Passenger Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars, between Bombay and Delhi, and via :—

PASSENGER FARES.

| SINGLE JOURNEY. | Rs. a. | RETURN JOURNEY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class ... | 66 3 | First Class ... | 125 12 |
| Second Class ... | 33 2 | | |
| Third Class ... | 8 12 | Second Class ... | 62 14 |

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

| SINGLE JOURNEY. | Rs. a. | RETURN JOURNEY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Horse ... | 107 10 | | |
| Each additional horse ... ... | 53 13 | First Horse ... | 161 7 |
| One Carriage ... | 161 7 | Each additional horse ... ... | 80 12 |
| Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner. | 242 3 | One Carriage ... | 242 3 |
| One Motor Car ... | 242 3 | One Motor Car.... | 363 4 |
| Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ... | 376 11 | | |

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 24th June, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR AND RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1ST NOVEMBER.

Bombay (Colaba) Dep. 22·0
Delhi .....Arr. 6·45

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run when required, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B, B, & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A special fast Express Goods Service will run daily for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

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LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

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MANAGEMENT :—D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

From the FOLLIES' EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Mr. HENRY DALLAS will present

THE FOLLIES

FROM

THE APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON,

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AND

PELISSIER'S POTTED PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, July 26th.

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including

THE BURLESQUE OF A PANTOMIME

by H. G. Pelissier.

Prices—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

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TO-NIGHT.

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A stirring tale of the American Civil War

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PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.

EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.

NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1911.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1911 :—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 29th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Race, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
2nd, 6th, 9th and 16th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
23rd 27th and 30th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 18th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A, B. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs 60
Each Lady ..... " 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... " 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued, without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

| FIRST ENCLOSURE. | | SECOND ENCLOSURE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket ..... | Rs. 5 | Single Ticket ..... | Rs. 1 8 |
| Lady..... | " 2 | Soldiers in Uniform ..... | " 1 0 |
| | | Lady ..... | " 0 8 |

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st June, 1911.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
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2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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| Calcutta | Singapore | Hongkong |
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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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Free passage (2nd Class) by rail to Port of embarkation and return passage by Rail to original place of engagement, on termination of engagement.

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Previous experience preferable, but not indispensable, applicants must be good sailors.

Applications should be forwarded to

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following :—

On account and at the risk of the underwriters—
B. R.—1 case : 120 pieces fringned rugs
32 50 × 76 and 54 × 80.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Hoosein Haji Jan Mahomed—
10 dozen black stockings.
20 dozen stockings miscellaneous.
5 dozen black stockings.

On account of the concerned—
14 dozen underwear.
5 ready made alpaca complete suits.
12 dozen lady's ribbed vests.
24 dozen coloured drawers.

On account of the concerned—
30 dozen plain white plates 8 to 10 1-2 inches.
30 dozen jugs.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the northern side of Bhuleshwar Road "Known as Cullandas Oart," out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of L. N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, passed in the above Suit and dated the 16th day of November 1910 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, of pension and tax tenure, with the several messuage, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Cullandas' Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the temple of Jivan Lalji Maharaj, on the South by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vanidas, partly by the Ambaram Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lallobhai Mody's Wady and on the West by the Temple of Dhan Shyam Lalji Chiman Lalji and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104 to 5106; 5107; 5108 to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16 and Street Nos. 191-93-95-97 99 and 201, 203 (2) 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 18,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,500,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

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| BANGKOK | JOHORE, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | LYONS | Do HONGKEW |
| COLOMBO | MALACCA, | SINGAPORE |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | SOURABAYA |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HONGKONG | PEKING | ZLOILO |

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Agent.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Navi Wadi, 1st and 2nd Fanas Wadi Lane, Zaoba's Oart and Parel.

SUIT No. 304 of 1909.

Satyabhamabai
vs,
Ramrao Narayan and others.

Under instructions from Satyabhamabai, wife of Khunderao Morarji, the plaintiff, herein as Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgages dated the 21st day of August, 1908, of right, title and interest of the 1st defendant Ramrao Narayan the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the Consent Decree herein dated 7th day of March, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, subject to the conditions herein after set forth the right title and interest of the plaintiff Satyabhamabai, the Mortgagee and the first defendant Ramrao Narayan the Mortgagor, comprised in the said mortgage in the several properties situate at Navi Wadi, 1st and 2nd Fanas Wadi Lanes Zaoba's Oart and Parel, particularly described in the particulars of the property hereunder written, which right, title and interest as declared by the Decretal Order, dated the 3rd day of September, 1908, and made in Suit Nos. 579 of 1905 and 597 of 1906, consists of one equal half share in one moiety of the said properties payable to him immediately and one-fifth share in the other moiety, upon the death of his mother Radhabai widow of Narayan Raghunath.

The sale will be held on the premises at Navi Wadi, first described in the said Particulars, on Friday, the 25th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Navi Wadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four sticks be the same, little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 64, New No. 653, Old Survey No. 387, and New Survey No. 283, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4902 and 4904, and Street No. 46-48 (1), and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east side thereof by Public New Wadi Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by the compound wall and house of late Shri Krishna Jagannathji and Madhowrao Anant, on or towards the south-side thereof by the property and stable of Atmaram Balorishna, and on or towards the north by the house of Raghoba Madhaw, and which said premises are now in the present occupation of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath and the heirs of Vinayek Wasudeo Abaji.

No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land (pension and tax tenure), situate at New Wadi, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 643, Old Survey No. 387, and New Survey No. 303, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4854, 4855, Street Nos. 33-35 (1), and bounded on the east by the land of Kanji Arjun, on the west by the New Wadi Lane, on the north by the house of Keroba Raghoba, and on the south by the house of Narayan Kashinath, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground with their messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate in Oart called Molowadi, at Fanas Wadi First Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of the Fort of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth from north to south and eight feet in length from east, registered under Old No. 273, New No. 1919, Old Survey No. 284, New Survey No. 383, and which said premises at present are assessed under Ward No. 4626, 4627 and 4628, Street No. (1) and (2), and are bounded on the east by Oart belonging to Luxuman Yanoji and Bhiva Tanoji-Kolis, on the west by a passage reserved to pass and repass all purchasers of the said Oart, on the south by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Dadaba Runsord Joshi, and on the north by the ground and house belonging to Janna Bhicoan Kiney Bhandari, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND [illegible] at Sandhurst Road and [illegible]

AUCTION SALE of very valuable [illegible]

Under instructions from the Board of Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on plot No. 3, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

| Plot No. | Area. | Plot No. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 648 sqr. yds. | 11 | 366 |
| 4 | 784 " | 30 | 561 |
| 73 | 368 " | 22 | 282 |
| 74 | 345 " | ... | ... |

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on plot No. 3 at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road (Golpitha).

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. E. H. S. Isaac, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at 2 Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway, near the Church, the every valuable and handsome black and teak-wood plain and carved French-polished household fur

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

**AUCTION SALE OF very Valuable Landed Property Situate at 1st Marine Street near the Native Soldiers' Hospital and facing the Queen's Road.**

Under instructions from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, Attorneys for Mes rs. Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at 1st Marine Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 555 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 515, New No. 2525, Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 8455, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward Nos. 3682-3684, Street Nos. 7-17 and 1 to 6 and 17-21-23-25-27-29, and bounded as follows:

That is to say, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Jeewanjee Mowjee, on or towards the south by a Mahomedan Graveyard, on or towards the east by a Musjid, and on or towards the west by the said 1st Marine Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, Solicitors for the Vendors at their office or to the Undersigned at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

N.B.—The above property affords good scope to capitalists for development, situate as it is in one of the most important and healthy thoroughfares and faces the sea on the Queen's Road.

**AUCTION SALE of Office furniture, Empty Dealwood Boxes, Silk-woven Photographs, Old Tom, Gin, and Cyder in Cases.**

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay, as Agent to the Official Assignee of Calcutta and Assignee of the estate and effects of Robinson Morrison and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Mahaluxmi Street, Wari Bunder, the office furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, bookshelf, two iron safes, empty dealwood cases, teakwood scantlings, 2 bundles Hessian cloth, large stock of silk woven photographs, old tom, gin, and cyder in cases, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, wheat, jowari, grain, linseed, rapeseed, bags of groundnut seeds, rice, bardn, empty drums, candles, iron bars, gunny bags, kegs of paint dram of oil, iron, jagree, old records, condemned sheets hoop and bands, heaps of sweeping grains, bundles of books, iron hinges, Manila rope, machinery, coir rope, iron pully, canvas pipe, earthen pipes, clover sticks, Bipolin, alizorine, grinding stone, Pale ale, fire bars, varnish, red bricks, Singods, and other miscellaneous articles.

**AUCTION SALE OF NEW BICYCLES.**

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 30 P.M. (S.T.), on account of the concerned the following goods—

18 new bicycles.
12 new bicycles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
34-36 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, GOLD ORNAMENTS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ETC.

Under instructions from the mortgagees-in-possession and on account and at the risk of the following persons, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th July, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the following jewellery etc.

On account and at the risk of Mr. C George—

1 gold wrist bracelet with lock, 1 pearl and hair ring and 2 silver cups.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Macdonald—

1 ruby and diamond ring.

On account and at the risk of Mr. A. Campbell—

1 gold hunting keyless watch, with gold chain.

On account and at the risk of Mr. H. W. Roberts—

1 silver half hunting keyless watch and 1 gold ring.

On account and at the risk of Miss G. Wyllie—

1 silver ladies' half hunting watch [with sparrow pin.

On account and at the risk of Mr. H. Faulconer—

1 gold watch chain with gold pencil, 1 silver cup with saucer.

1 match box, 2 forks, 1 spoon and 1 towel ring.

On account and at the risk of Mr. F. W. Double—

1 pearl and diamond ring.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ellis (deceased)—

1 gold ladies' watch, 1 gold long chain, 1 gold otto charm, 1 gold brooch, 1 pencil and 1 charm.

On account and at the risk of Mrs. Sheean—

1 turquoise ring, 1 sapphire ring, 2 emerald collar buttons, 1 pearl ring, 2 gold studs, 1 gold button and 1 ruby ring.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Phiroz Jamsetji Moolla Feroz—

1 gold hunting keyless watch by John Jones, 1 gold double watch chain with pencil, 1 gold ladies' chain and 1 diamond and ruby ear-ring.

On account and at the risk of Miss W. B. Thomson—

1 gold bracelet set with opals and diamonds, 1 necklet set with amethysts and pearls and 1 diamond and amethyst rose.

On account and at the risk of Mr. W. Rice—

1 camera.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Macpherson—

1 binocular by Lawrence and Mayo.

On account of the concerned—

1 valuable diamond ear-ring.
2 gold English hunting watches.
1 gold locket set with diamonds.
9 ladies and gent's gold watches.

The above is on view.

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Full-size Billiard Table by Thurston, Empire Typewriters, best Oil Paintings, etc.**

**TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank of India and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.**

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French-polished household furniture, such as single and double mirror-door almyrahs, tapestry-lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, easy and Carzon chairs, glass book cases, dressing tables, writing tables with drawers, marble topped tables and teapoys, chest of drawers, Empire typewriters, best oil paintings of different subjects by well-known artists.

Also one full-size billiard table, by Thurston, with accessories complete.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ..Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ..Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/3 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand* if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand

## DAILY MARKET REPORT.

### LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24.] [BOMBAY, July 25.

### FINANCIAL.

| | | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | ... | 78 3 8 | ... | unchgd |
| do. Bonus | ... | 94 1-2 | ... | 1-4 |
| 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | ... | 94 1-4 | ... | unchgd |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities | ... | 84 3-8 | ... | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London | ... | 24 1-4 | ... | unchgd |
| do. 2 months' hence | ... | 24 5-16 (?) | ... | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in New York | ... | 52 3-4 | ... | unchgd |
| Exchange on London at Paris | ... | 25-27 | ... | 1-2 |
| do. do. at Berlin | ... | 20-46 1-2 | ... | unchgd |
| do. do. New York | ... | 4-86 1-8 | ... | 1-8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | ... | 3 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | | 9th Mar. | | |
| 3 months' sight | .. | 2 | ... | unchgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | ... | 3 1-8 | ... | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | ... | 2 7-8 | ... | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | ... | 3 1-2 | ... | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | ... | 7-8 | ... | 1-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | ... | 1 1-4 | ... | unchgd |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | Easy. | Moderate business |
| Futures | ... | Easy. |
| East Indian | ... | ..... |
| Manchester | Unsettled with little doing. | |
| Total Sales | ... | 7,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... | 700 |
| Imports | ... | Nil |
| Mid-Americans | ... | 7-22 –16 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | | 10 1-16 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 82 | 6 63 | 6 41 | 6 35 | 6 31 |
| –17 | –11 | –12 | –11 | –10 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April. | |
| 6 30 | 6 31 | 6 32 | 6 33 | |
| –10 | –11 | –11 | –10 | |

New York Official noon call October 11-81 Jan. 11-81. New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-81 Jan. 11-84.

NEW YORK— Sales.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... | Nil |
| Receipts at ,, Last year | ... | 3,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | Nil |
| Exports to Continent | ... | 1,000 |
| Spot Cotton — | | 13·61 +05 |
| Futures—Month of Oct. 11·51—16 | | Declined on unfavourable cables and advanced partially on covering. |
| Futures—Month of Dec. 11·62 –14 | | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... 14 unchgd. |
| Futures month of Oct. | ... 11·79—23 |
| Futures month of Dec. | ... 11·78—21 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ... Dull. |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 10-16 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 12-16 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 14-16 |
| Good Bhownagger ... ... ... | d 6 1-2 |
| Good Oomras M. G. ... ... ... | d 6 4-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... ... | d 6 4-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... ... | d 6 8-16 |
| Good M. G. Oomras ... ... ... | d 6 2-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... ... | d 6 6-16 |
| Good Broach ... ... ... ... | d 6 22-32 |
| F. G. Broach ... ... ... ... | d 6 27-32 |
| Fine Broach ... ... ... ... | d 7 |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...28 5-8+1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ...32 3-8+1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...2,930,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—Silbs ... .....
Do. Month—
Buyers &c.—No Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...34+1-4
Do. Month—Aug.
Buyers &c.—Nominal.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 35 p.c. ex-ship 46+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship 37 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers
Brown Cawnpore ...43 -2+1-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 71 1-2 nugd.
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...64 1-2—1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... ... 13 3-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 8 1-2—Sellers—Quieter.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ...6 67 3-4
Yellow Metal ...6 6 1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...636 3-16
ARRIVALS—
"Umroleh," "Neuenfels."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ..15 0 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm—Very few sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...No quotation.
Do Months of Shipments ...
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...12 11—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.
Tone—Market opened firm, closed quieter. Rise in prices caused as drought continues—Sellers scarce.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...16 2 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .....
Do. do. ... .....
Aug.-Nov.—11 5 1-4—Value.
July-Oct.—11 3—Next year—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .....
Do. do. ... .....
Aug.-Nov.—11 6—Value.
July-Oct.—11 4 1-4—Next year—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .....
Do. do. ... .....
Aug.-Nov.—12 6—Value.
July-Oct.—12 4 1-2—Next year—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .....
Do. do. ... .....
Aug.-Nov.—12 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—12 6—Next year—Value.
General Tone—Little or no business. Prices rising in sympathy with Beetroot.

GOAT SKIN SALES.

Quietly opened to-day.
Goat skins offered 1,112,000.
Goat skins Bombay 1-2d. lower.
Goat skins Madras 1d. lower.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [25TH July, 1911.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Boxes Gold Bullion ... | Rs. 3,02,832 | Freemant's | National Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 22nd July, 1911.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ... | 37 | 42,891 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 52 | 62,424 |

### FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened dull at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., and Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. A small business has been done in Bank remittance at our quotations. Private bills still continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct. |
| Do. do France | ...170 1-2 |
| Do. do Marks | ...133 1-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...132 1-4 |
| Shanghai ,, | ...175 3-4 |
| Japan ,, | ...160 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

A moderate business has been done during the day, the market keeping steady. Closing quotations are as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | ... Rs. | 96 3 0 | |
| Settlement | ... ,, | 96 2 0 | |

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged both for ready and forward and the New York market was also unchanged. The local market opened quiet at 61 7-8 ex duty for ready bars, and has declined during the day, closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... | Rs | 21 1 0 |
| Australian ,, ... | ... | ,, | 24 0 6 |
| Sovereigns ,, ... | ... | ,, | 15 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex duty | ... | ,, | 61 12 0 |
| ,, 1st Settlement | ... | ,, | 61 8 0 |
| ,, 2nd ,, | ... | ,, | 61 6 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

There was a further sharp decline in the Home markets on closing yesterday, but this has again had little or no effect here, the market being governed entirely by weather reports. Prices are steady but there is very little doing, neither buyers nor sellers being at all disposed to operate. Quotations continue more or less nominal in the absence of business.

Ready cotton is dull with little enquiry and prices are somewhat easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M G Broach ... | ... Rs. | 314 | March. |
| Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat | ,, | 313 | Jan. |
| Fine M G Nagpur ... | ... ,, | 316 | ,, |
| Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola. | ,, | 305 | ,, |
| Fine M G Khandesh ... | ,, | 293 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Kuandesh ... | ,, | 283 | ,, |
| Fine M G Bengal ... | ,, | 302 | Nov. |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | ,, | 292 | Dec. |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | ,, | 285 | Jan. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengal ... | ,, | 283 | ,, |

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 7,000 bales |
| Total Imports | ... | 9,000 ,, |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·80 | 6·65 | 6·39 | 6·34 |
| —02 | —01 | —02 | —01 |

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·29 | 6·28 | 6·29 | 6·20 | 6·31 |
| —03 | —02 | —01 | —02 | —04 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ,, | ... Rs | 12 6 0 | B. T. |
| September ... | ... ,, | 13 2 9 | B. T. |

RAPESEED :—The market is firm. We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellow Guzerat ready | ... ,, | 8 1 0 | B. T. |
| Brown Etawah ready | ... ,, | 7 4 0 | B. T. |

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firm. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | ... Rs. | 53 0 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat | ... ,, | 52 0 0 |
| Black Kutni | ... ,, | 48 0 0 |

CASTORSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 7 6 0 | B. T. |

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 22 0 0 |

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 10 1 0 | B. T. |

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 6 11 0 | B. T. |

WHEAT :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi ready. | ... Rs. | 4 13 0 | B. T. |
| ,, ,, Sept | ... Rs. | 5 3 0 | B. T. |

### SHARES.

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,760 |
| Bank of Burma ... ... ... | 135 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 67 |
| Bombay Merchants' Bank ... | 10 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 78 1-2 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 51 |

MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 380 |
| Sohinoor ... ... ... ... | 650 |
| Manookji Petit ... ... ... | 2,550 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 175 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 940 |

PRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 885 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co ... ... | 237 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary ... | 138 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ... | 172 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ... | 230 |
| Golaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,157 1-2 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 16 3-4 |
| Treacher and Co. ... ... ... | 520 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Co. ... | 97 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Provinces Ry. ... ... | 32 1-2 |
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | 500 |

### TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | ... | ... | 1,277 bales |
| Wheat ... | ... | ... | 17,437 cwts. |
| Linseed ... | ... | ... | 6,702 ,, |
| Rapeseed ... | ... | ... | 5,486 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... | ... | 804 ,, |
| Poppyseed ... | ... | ... | 1,800 ,, |
| Groundnuts ... | ... | ... | 422 ,, |
| Castorseed ... | ... | ... | 1,781 ,, |
| Rice ... | ... | ... | 767 ,, |
| Myrabollams ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | ... | 11,723 ,, |
| Mowraseed ... | ... | ... | 18,691 ,, |
| Gram ... | ... | ... | 2,414 ,, |
| Joowar ... | ... | ... | 59 ,, |
| Maize ... | ... | ... | 39 ,, |

While excavating at Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, Professor Dante Vaglieri discovered a statue of Aphrodite (Venus), which he attributes to the school of Praxiteos. It was found underneath the stage of the Roman theatre, which is gradually coming to light.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

CODRINGTON—July 14, at Gulmarg, Kashmir, the wife of Major H. W. Codrington, Q. O. Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

MUNN—July 15, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Major Munn, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

PRESTON—July 19, at 6, Moira Street, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Preston, of a son.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 13m. Sunsets 7h. 17m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, two shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30. "The Follies" at 9-45 p.m.

Maxim: "Idleness is the root of all evil."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left Aden at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leares Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

ALLEGED MURDER AT DE LISLE ROAD.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Girjabai, aged 18, who was found dead in the room of a chawl at De Lisle Road, under circumstances already reported. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to wounds on the throat inflicted by her husband Sambhoo, and that the act of Sambhoo amounted to an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

INCIDENT AT SEA.—An incident occurred on the steamer "Zillah," Captain J. W. Webber, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal. While in the Bay of Bengal, on the 12th July, Mr. Sams, the third officer of the ship, accidentally fell off the bridge into the sea. The vessel was turned and a boat was lowered, but Mr. Sams, in the meantime, swimming alongside the ship, was picked up.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Bayabai, aged 8. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday evening, a hack victoria driver, named Ganpat Bhawan, was driving his vehicle along Victoria Road, when the carriage knocked down and ran over the deceased. The girl was removed to hospital, where she subsequently died. It is alleged that the victoria was being driven in a rash manner at the time, and that after the accident the driver whipped his horse and drove away. He was, however, chased and arrested. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death was caused by the negligent conduct of Ganpat.

MOTOR-CAR ON FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, a serious accident occurred to a motor-car belonging to Mr. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy. It appeared that Mr. Gorio was being driven in the car along Queen's Road, when near the Hindu Burning Ground, it suddenly stopped working. Mr. Gorio got out of the car and the chauffeur took it to one side of the road and started repairing the machinery. When he was pressing down the carburetter to allow petrol to overflow, an explosion occurred. The accident was, it is believed, due to the carburetter. The car caught fire. Information was sent to the Fire Brigade, and several engines promptly arrived on the scene, but the car was completely destroyed before any assistance could be rendered. The car was of the value of Rs. 5,500.

## ALLEGED INSULT BY OFFICE MANAGER.

On Tuesday Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case of Kaikhushru Sorabji Vakil, accountant in the office of the Bombay branch of Messrs. Allen Brothers and Company, Limited, Hornby Road, who charged the manager, Alexander Sommerville, with insult, intimidation and confinement. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Lattey, solicitor, defended. The motive for the committal of the offences was stated to be the refusal of the complainant to give evidence in the case of assault of a Mangaloreman named Bhangara according to the wishes expressed by the accused. Since that time illfeeling has continued between the parties. On the 10th June, a Saturday, the complainant was kept confined in the office until he found out the mistake committed by a cash-clerk.

The defence was that the complainant was dismissed from service, and he had filed this case from vindictive motives.

The accused was fined Rs. 30.

## "THE FOLLIES."

On Tuesday night at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, Mr. Dallas's clever Vaudeville company, "The Follies," presented a new programme to a full house. To those who have not seen "The Follies," it may be said that this Company of clever entertainers are not only adepts at burlesque, but possess exceptionally good vocal talent. This was shown on Tuesday night, especially in the rendering of the "Jolly Old Cavalier" by Mr. Clifton Yates, who possesses a rich bass voice and "The Mountain Lovers" by Mr. Jean Desormes, the tenor of the troupe. Mr. Fred Daniels "emerged again" most humorously and successfully. Among the ladies Miss Cissie Harcourt sang "Santa Fe" daintily and Miss Elsie Redfern gave "Awake" in sweet yet powerful voice. Mention must be made of Miss Marie Mansfield's clever impersonations which show that she has not only distinct histrionic powers but a strong sense of humour. The encores to all items showed the enthusiasm of the audience. The potted plays by Pelissier were a clever satire on the musical comedy of to-day with its lack of plot and sequence. After the interval a pianoforte duet of two items from Tschaikowski's "Casse Noisette" was ably rendered by Messrs. Jean Desormes and Reggie Mountfield, and then followed the feature of the evening, an amusing burlesque of that trial of all trials, a voice trial. To understand fully the agonies of a trial of this description one must witness the exposition of "The Follies." All who visited Tuesday evening's entertainment thoroughly enjoyed the originally funny and artistic programme provided.

SOME discontent seems to exist over the two proposals being rejected at last Friday's Coronation meeting in Rangoon—one suggesting that Burmese, Mahomedans and Anglo-Indians should be represented on the Managing Committee and the other that the various communities should be allowed to celebrate the Coronation in their own national way in Rangoon. The Chinese have already made arrangements to collect funds and celebrate the event in their own way. It is probable that the Mahomedans will follow suit.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

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## BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### ADVENTURES OF A NATIVE CRAFT.

Claim for Insurance Money.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Canji Dwarkadass, a firm against Haridass Purshotam and others to recover certain insurance moneys.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, were for the defendants.

It appeared that in the beginning of the year 1899, a country craft or dhow called "Ali Madut" came to Bombay from Cutch, and was chartered to sail to the sea-port town of Noshi Be in the island of Madagaskar. The plaintiffs, acting as commission agents, for four Borah merchants put on board the dhow or ganjo, as it is sometimes called, certain goods belonging to these merchants. One of these merchants was Alibhai Jiwanji, the owner of the "Ali Madut," who had insured his goods at Cutch through the plaintiffs' firm at that place. The other three desired the plaintiffs to insure their goods in Bombay, and a policy of insurance was effected with the firm of Haridass Purshotam and Company, the formal policy being executed on 7th February, 1899, five days after the ship had sailed. The goods belonging to the three merchants, for whom the plaintiffs' firm was acting as commission agents were insured for Rs. 3,500. It further appeared that the "Ali Madut" met with bad weather and was carried out of its course, and, after having battled with the sea for some days, was eventually wrecked in the vicinity of a sea-port town on the eastern coast of Africa named Minkin Dari. When the ship struck on a rock, the nakwa and the crew abandoned it with all its cargo, and, in a small boat belonging to the vessel, managed to land at Minkin Dari. That sea-port town, belonged to the German Government and the authorities in that town, on being informed of the wreck employed divers and saved a portion of the cargo which with the broken vessel was sold at Minkin Dari. After deducting all necessary charges and expenses, the balance of the sale-proceeds were paid over by the German authorities to the agent of the owner of the vessel. The plaintiffs said that, on being informed of the loss of the vessel and cargo, they gave notice to the defendants' firm and demanded payment of the insurance moneys, and, the defendants having failed to pay, they filed this suit to recover the same in January, 1912.

The claim of the plaintiffs was resisted by the defendants on various technical grounds, and his Lordship, in the course of his judgment, dealt with each one of them as they were formulated by counsel for the defendants.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTIONS.

Their first contention was that the constitution of the suit was bad and that it was filed in the name of an individual who was dead at the time the suit was filed, but his Lordship thought that it was not open to the defendants to contend that the suit was filed in the name of an individual who was dead and in his opinion the suit was properly constituted and was maintainable by the plaintiffs.

Another objection of the defendants was that the plaintiffs had no insurable interest in the goods, that the policy taken by them was therefore null and void and that they were not entitled to recover under the policy. On the evidence, his Lordship held it proved that the plaintiffs were acting as commission agents for the three merchants for whom they purchased goods. They, as such agents, put the same on board the "Ali Madut" and consigned them to the merchants' firm at Noshi Be. His Lordship also held it as proved that the plaintiffs were specifically instructed and authorised to insure these goods in Bombay, and his Lordship held it as proved that, in taking out this policy of insurance, the plaintiffs were acting under instructions from the owners of the goods and were authorised by them to insure the goods.

In concluding his judgment, his Lordship said that the plaintiffs sought to recover the policy money with interest at 9 per cent. from the first day of October 1899. This was a suit filed in the very beginning of 1902. No doubt there were many difficulties in the way of the plaintiffs in proof of their case. These difficulties were entirely created by the obstructive attitude taken up by the defendants. The plaintiffs had to get witnesses to come to Bombay and had them examined "de bene esse." They had to get some of their witnesses examined on commission, but that evidence was all taken and finished by the end of 1903, and yet his Lordship found that this case was transferred to the stayed list on the 29th January 1903, and remained in the stayed list till the 17th April 1909, more than seven years. At one time, his Lordship felt inclined to give expression to his disapprobation of this scandalous delay in bringing the suit to a hearing by depriving the plaintiffs of their interest on the sum that might be found due to them for a period longer than a year or eighteen months, which ought to be the utmost limit within which the suit should be brought to a hearing and terminated ordinarily, but having regard to the attitude adopted by the defendants, having regard to the fact that they acquiesced in the delay and took no steps to bring the suit to a hearing, his Lordship felt that if he deprived the plaintiffs of any portion of their interest or costs, he would be punishing one party when both were guilty of what he could not help stigmatising as scandalous conduct in sleeping over this case for ten years.

His Lordship, accordingly, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,201 with interest at 6 per cent. and all costs.

## CLAIMS ON COMMISSION AGENCY ACCOUNT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the following among other short causes :—

In the suit brought by Shivdayal Bakhtawarmul, a firm against Gomatibai, a widow, and others, Mr. Jafferbhoy, holding Mr. R. D. N. Wadia's brief, appeared for the plaintiffs and said his clients had a commission agency account with the defendant firm.

A decree, for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,403 with interest and costs, was passed against the defendant firm.

In the suit Ramnaydass Ramchandra, a firm, against Bhaktawarmal Khimchand and others. Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff who sued for the balance due on a commission agency account. The defendants, counsel said, were brothers and carried on business in the Native State of Rutlam.

A decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,974 was passed with interest and costs.

In the suit of Kanji Keshowji against Mawji Velji, Mr. Vishvanath Vaid appeared for the plaintiff, and under similar circumstances obtained a decree for Rs. 2,167 with interest and costs.

Eleven of the fourteen commissioners, it is reported, will sign the majority report of the Divorce Commission, the minority being led by the Archbishop of York.

An extraordinary incident occurred during the "Olympic's" voyage to Southampton from New York, shortly after le

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani, 2876 tons, Captain H J Crebbin sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3397 tons, Captain G. J. Goss, will sail to-day for Java, with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Goldmouth 4863 tons, Captain J Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Arthur via Karachi, with a cargo of 6,794 tons bulk oil.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4081 tons, Captain J Hamilton arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hodeida, via Aden, with a cargo of specie and explosives and 9 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 24th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Bassano | 2763 | Boxhall | Hull via Karachi | 26-7 | J F & Co |
| B Clan Leslie | 2199 | Goodwin | Dunkirk | 30-7 | J F & Co |
| D & E Steenberger | 2455 | Jange | Rotterdam | | W & A Graham & Co |
| C & R E F Ferdinand | 3873 | Cabol | Trieste | 27-7 | A L S N Co |
| D Islami | 1604 | Green | Jeddah | 5-8 | B & P S N Co |
| F Othello | 3327 | Proctor | Hull | 1-8 | J Finlay & Co |
| G Naderi | 1165 | Hughes | Aden | 30-7 | B & P S N Co |
| K Sarasvati | 443 | Ebram | | | S S N Co |
| L Mohamudi | 548 | Ahmed | | | B S N Co |
| M Cloudsham | 3075 | Osborne | Antwerp | 19-7 | W & A Graham & Co |
| N Ellerio | 2322 | Roberts | Baltimore | | W & A Graham & Co |
| P Ariel | 2209 | Hyde | Antwerp | 27-7 | T Morrison & Co |
| Q Majidi | 1857 | Newby | Jeddah | 718 | Lo & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Lindula | 2123 | Elton | Bussrah | 26-7 | M M & Co |
| 2 Castalia | 4081 | Hamilton | Liverpool | 7-8 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Siberian | 2032 | Gore | Dunkirk | 29-7 | J M & Co |
| 4 Itinda | 3397 | Goss | Java | 26-7 | M M & Co |
| 5 Clan Ferguson | 3107 | Jones | Chittagong | | J F & Co |
| 6 Crossby | 2531 | Bovey | | | T Morrison & Co |
| 7 Trieste | 3203 | Ivancich | Trieste | 1-8 | A L S N Co |
| 10 & 11 Delta | 478 | Martin | Shanghai | 16-8 | P & O Co |
| 12&13 Egypt | 4207 | Ashbary | London | 29-7 | P & O Co |
| 14 Linga | 951 | Rothwell | Karachi | 28-7 | M M & Co |
| 16 Dumra | 951 | Rothwell | Karachi | 27-7 | M M & Co |

B I DOCK

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kasara | 505 | Elton | | | M M & Co |
| Markgraf | 2325 | Thiel | Zanzibar | 27-7 | A Strandes & Co |

Offside K

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadur | 529 | Ahmed | | | B S N Co |

M W D D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arcadia | 3573 | Barcham | Shanghai | 2-8 | P & O Co |

ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessels | Commanders | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Goldmouth | Evans | P Arthur, June 6 |
| | Castalia | Hamilton | Liverpool, July 4 |
| | Naderi | Hughes | Hodeida, July 15 |

DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Nurani | Crebbin | Calcutta, &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bassano, Boxhall, for Hull via Karachi.
„ Itinda, Goss, for Java.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Delta, for China, &c.
„ Naderi, for Jeddah.
„ Vadala, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Torrington, for Liverpool, &c.
a To arrive.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Società' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant. And the same Company's steamer Cspri, left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 23rd instant. And the steamer D'Baldino from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 23rd instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,290 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co ; 4,900 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 5,500 cwts myrabollams, K Keshowjee and Co ; 13,460 cwts wheat, 4,420 cwts maize and 1,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—14 bundles moongnuts, Framroze N Bhumgara ; 70 cwts mother of pearl shells, A H Mowji and Co ; 45 bales skins and hides R M Kooka ; 14 cwts buffolo horns and 8 bales skins, J M Rahimtoola ; 6 bales carpets, R Molobhoy ; 61 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 62 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 14 bales satranji, L F Barraclough and Co ; 5 cases curiosities, B J Bhumgara.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elleric s—4,004 cwts myrabollams Wagjee Becher: 10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,607 cwts myrabollams, K Keshawjee; 320 cwts capsicum and 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 6010 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey.

Egypt s—20 cases brassware etc, Framroze N Bhumgara.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elleric s—6,006 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ariel s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Torrington s—4,000 cwts barley, 20,000 cwts linseed, 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—262 cwts termeric, Nusserwanji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—682 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—220 bales cottonfly, V Jevandas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—7,000 cwts wheat, 1440 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—6,000 cwts bonemeal, Cox's Shipping Agency; 12,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts mussoor, and 4,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 2000 cwts cottonseed, H Maganlal; 4,000 cwts cottenseed, S Cooverji and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolseedas; 16,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,008 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Steenbergen s—110 bales cottonfly, L K Jani.

Torrington s—2000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—240 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist Sassoon J Davis and Co.

Ceylon M ru s—300 bales twist The M B Kaisha : 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—500 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co ; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales twist Tata Sons and Co ; 700 bales twist S J David and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co : 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—1300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, F F Campbel and Co.


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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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|---|---|---|
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| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 0 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125 ° (in tins) . | 3 10 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) .. | 3 10 0 | do. |
| do. 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 0 0 | per 8 gallons |
| Camel 125 deg. (in tins) | 3 10 0 | per two tins |

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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 26th July, 1911.


## EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

THE steady progress of Education in India is shown in the latest part of the Statistics of British India for 1909-10 and preceding years, which reached us two days ago. It is stated that in the last official year the number of scholars in public and private institutions in British India was 6,214,995, representing an increase of 1,796,687 in the last decade, equivalent to forty per cent. Male scholars numbered 5,383,041 as compared with 3,988,663, ten years ago, while females numbered 831,954 as compared with 429,645. These figures are not so high as they ought to be and seem to demonstrate that the burning thirst for education of which we hear so much, does not actually exist. But so far as they go they are satisfactory. as the increase of boys at school equals thirty-five per cent. and in the case of girls of not less than 94 per cent. in the past ten years. When the proportion of girl scholars equals that of boys we may know that the measures taken by Government and social reformers for raising the intellectual standard among women are appreciated. The total number of institutions in the past year is shown at 170,469 of which only 14,184 were for females, but if the demand for more came, so would the supply. It is noteworthy that the villages served by these schools is 581,791 and the number of towns of five thousand inhabitants or upwards, 1,605. Thus each institution for males has to serve nearly four towns and villages and each institution for females, forty-one towns and villages. This seems very meagre provision and may lead to the supposition that not nearly enough is being done for general elementary education. But such is not the case and wherever it is possible, especially in Bombay, to add another school to the list that addition is unhesitatingly made. A classified list of the institutions shows that in 1909-10 there were 21,864 students in the English Arts Colleges against 16,421 in 1900-1 and 1,320 in Oriental Arts Colleges against 548. In the Law Colleges the figures are 2,879 compared with 2,562, in Indians 1,569 against 1,301; engineering 1,203 against 833 ; teaching 434 against 98 ; agriculture 260 against 57 and in schools for special instruction, 143,133 compared with 33,947. Gratifying increases are noticeable all along the line, except in private advanced schools where the number in the decade has fallen off from 62,013 to 52,953. Colleges and Secondary schools contain 992,371 males and 97,237 females, and primary schools 4,388,070 males and 734,240 females, so that of the total number of male scholars eighteen per cent. and of female scholars twelve per cent. are receiving higher education.

Gratifying as these figures may seem, they show how much still remains to be done, for the percentage of students to the population of school-going age was only thirty per cent. of boys and five of girls—this on the census of 1901, so the returns of 1911 will make the proportion even smaller. Yet progress is being made and the increase at public primary schools was at the rate of forty per cent. and in primary schools three per cent. showing an increasing preference for well equipped and organised institutions and the disappearance of the indigenous establishments where for the most part education and training of any kind are very much a matter of chance. Schools for special instruction are beginning to be appreciated and the number of students has increased from 33,947 to 143,133, whilst the schools which, ten years ago, were 965 in number, are now set down at 5,019. Law students have fallen off from 295 to 126, a good sign among a litigious people, while, on the other hand, the students in engineering and surveying schools have increased from 1,140 to 1,150 and in technical and industrial schools from 4,405 to 8,447. The total number of scholars on the rolls of the general public schools, both secondary and primary, on the 31st March, 1910, included 4,677,136 boys and 745,980 girls and of these nearly fifty per cent. of both were in the lower primary stage reading printed books and thirty-six per cent. of the girls were in a still lower stage not reading printed books, mere beginners who have still a long way to go before anything can be considered achieved. With regard to the success of University education as revealed by examinations out of 2,428 examinees for B. A., 1,150 passed; of 1,554 for B. Sc. 801 passed; for LL.B. 601 out of 1,010; M. B., 28 out of 57; B. C. E. 17 out of 38 and for the Licentiate of Agriculture degree 69 out of 78. The cost of this education to the State has increased in the last decade by no less than 79 per cent. though the increase of fees has only been 54 per cent. Government now pays close on seven crores of rupees.

In the volume of Statistics is properly included a statement regarding printing presses and their output—post-graduate education of a kind which is not always valuable or even useful. Both presses and their output have grown wonderfully of late years and it is shown that whereas in 1880 there were 751 presses, 328 newspapers, 322 periodicals, 523 books in European languages and 4,346 in Indian languages, in 1910 there were 2,736 presses which turned out 726 newspapers, 829 periodicals, 2,112 books in European languages and 9,934 in Indian languages. Newspapers in Burma number 44, Eastern Bengal and Assam 41, Bengal 102, United Provinces 124, Punjab 115, Bombay 160, Central Provinces 17 and Madras 119, Bombay having both most and best. The fertility of the Bengal presses is noticeable as regards the production of books which greatly exceed in number those produced by any other province. Of the subjects of these books religion holds the first place, poetry and the drama being second. The languages in which the books were printed are extremely diverse, eighteen of them being noted in the bigger editions while smaller numbers were in forty-four other languages; besides 1,053 bilingual, 108 tri-lingual and twentypolyglot. No attempt of course is made to criticise these publications or even to indicate their contents. We miss the detailed descriptions which used to be issued, particularly of those published in Bombay: at the same time we cannot deny that they were anything but helpful to the aspiring author, being often vituperative and ill-natured.

INSURANCE BILL AND SICK TENANTS.

THE mail mentions a remarkable clause in the Insurance Bill, now in progress through the House of Commons, against which property-owners are loudly protesting. The Bill, it seems, declares in Clause 51, that, when any person is in receipt of sickness benefit and for fourteen days following that period, no distress or execution upon any goods belonging to such person shall be levied, and that no proceedings in ejectment or for the recovery of rent, or for the enforcement of a judgment in ejectment shall be taken, on pain of a fine not exceeding £50. Further, the judge of a County Court may extend the period for twelve months upon being satisfied that the levying of distress or the enforcement of the judgment would "endanger the life of the insured person." At the same time, a later section appears to provide that if security be given for the ultimate payment of the rent or enforcement of the judgment, the tenant may stay on indefinitely. This, it will be seen at once, constitutes a very considerable deprivation of the rights, which landlords have hitherto enjoyed, and there cannot be much question that in his anxiety to safeguard the chances of the sick person's recovery, the Chancellor has been too far reaching. This should be a great reduction of the period of one year, for which a County Court Judge can make an order—successive orders can then be made if necessary—while if it is found needful in the interests of human life to force a landlord to keep a non-paying tenant, we do not see why the landlord should not be entitled to compensation from the Insurance fund. It is evident again that this clause will affect severely the owners of tenement houses, in which a large number of separate tenants are accommodated. On this point the *Times* comments strongly : "The State," it says, "is to give the recipient of sickness benefit free quarters at the expense of his landlord. The former may be suffering from an infectious disease. He may be disorderly and intemperate and in every way an 'undesirable.' His presence may lead to the withdrawal of other tenants, respectable and honest. He may be destroying the premises or keeping them in a filthy condition, to the annoyance of his neighbours, or he may be making the common staircase not fit for decent and cleanly people to go up and down. He may be using his rooms in such a way as to make the entire premises worthless. He is not to be removed." The *Times* is perhaps a little too insistent on this point. It should remember that the portion of the clause relating to the period of twelve months will only apply to cases of extreme illness, and that information on all the points it raises will be available to the judge before he makes his order. At the same time it cannot be doubted that the new powers it confers on the Bench are too great, and that the interests of the conscientious landlord have been too little considered. After all the inhuman landlord of fiction who would pitilessly turn a dying woman into the street, is not a very common creature. We are glad, therefore, to hear that there are probabilities that the Government will accept amendments to this clause, and we hope that they will be adequate in the direction we have suggested. It will not be fair to force the landlord to exercise excessive consideration of his tenant at his own expense. This clause of the Bill, however, will certainly have one effect for which the Chancellor will be grateful. It will give him the full support of all property-owners in this desire for stringent measures against malingering.

THE SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

MONDAY'S scene in the Commons was but another proof of the greater necessity of the reform of the Lower House, than of the Upper, for a more disgraceful exhibition could not have been expected from a Parliament on College green. The Speaker did well to suspend the sitting, for he had to deal with nothing less than rank mutiny. It is probable the interval before the Veto Bill comes up for further discussion will be utilised for negociations, for neither party wishes the projective of the Crown to be appealed to, much less to make the Upper House the dumping-ground for a number of effete Commoners—Liberals to-day who will become Conservatives to-morrow, as peers invariably do. Mr. Asquith's reminder of 1832 as precedent for what he proposed to do, had reference to the incidents connected with the passing of Lord John Russell's third Reform Bill. The Commons sent up the Bill in March "all the omens being unfavourable. The Iron Duke still ruled his peers and remained moderate." Lord Wharncliffe and Lord Harrowby received and responded to overtures from Lord Grey for a compromise. "They represented others—some timely sagacious, some fearful of the consequences of further resistance; some apprehensive lest their degree should be brought into contempt by the creation of a number of new peers." The Ministers were still without a working majority and straightway Lord Grey advised the King to create new peers to ensure a majority, a measure to which his Majesty had consented in the previous autumn. Grey meantime resigned, but on being recalled declined to resume office "without sufficient guarantee" that the Bill should pass. King William IV. sent a circular letter to the Tory peers acquainting them that the dilemma might be solved by a declaration in the House of Lords that a sufficient number of them would drop further opposition to the Bill. The remaining stages of the Reform Bill were swift and smooth ; a tremendous crisis was over and a new constitutional era had been inaugurated. The year 1832 furnished several precedents which may be resorted to in the present crisis.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

WE are glad Government caused to be issued the Press Note, dated 22nd instant, referring to a recent case at St. George's Hospital. Our only regret is that it was not more lucid and more detailed. In February last, Mr. W. W. Gibson, of the Bank of Bombay, was thrown from his horse, sustaining a fracture of the leg and subsequently, at the St. George's Hospital, died of hemorrhage. Absolutely exaggerated, even groundless reports were circulated as to the treatment of the unfortunate gentleman and the cause of his death—with the result that Government ordered an investigation and the Surgeon-General inquired into the facts of the case. The report on this enquiry, through the India Office, was submitted to a specialist in London, the most eminent man of his day in cases of the kind, and that expert declared the case of Mr. Gibson to have been treated with due skill and care—and the hospital staff was completely exonerated of blame. It would perhaps have been more satisfactory to all concerned, if the name of the specialist and the terms of his report had been published, for it might have tended to increase public confidence in our excellent institution. No officer, in that hospital, seems to escape calumny at one time or another, for the institution is open to a class of individuals, who in other countries have no hospital open to them, and whose criticisms therefore are valueless and whose comparisons are futile. Unfortunately hostile criticism when indulged in by incapable persons must perforce go unchallenged for the staff is debarred from offering any explanation or making any reply. The well-to-do European who goes to hospital is probably the least satisfactory patient of all, for he knows little of discipline and less of what constitutes proper treatment, but he is freest with his criticisms where his knowledge is last and he fails entirely to realise that rules must be made for the government of any large number of people and that in the hospital they are framed in the best interests of the sick.

REUTER states that Argentina and Venezuela have signed an Arbitration Treaty.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports the renewal of fighting in Dir and Bajaur. Some of the Upper Swat tribesmen are reported to be also mustering their forces.

LIEUT-GENERAL Sir J. M. Grierson is to command the Blue Force at the Home Army manœuvres in September next, and Lieut-General Sir E. M. Hamilton the Red Force.

IT is given out the "Pioneer's" London correspondent telegraphs, that the resignation of Sir William Willcocks does not imply the cessation of work on the Mesopotamian irrigation scheme which is in full progress.

THE Government of India is considering the opium question in respect to Native States and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's suggestion for the establishment of a sinking fund is now under examination.

THE Imperial League having been consulted by the Bengal Government on the question of the proposed abolition of the exemption from the provision of the Arms Act, "regrets that it fails to lend its support" to the proposal.

THE Russian Minister of War has decided to purchase twenty aeroplanes for the army.

A SPECIAL Army Order notifies that the King has been pleased to decide that his Coronation medal shall rank immediately after the Indian Durbar Coronation medal of King Edward, and before the Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy. It will, therefore, when worn in conjunction with other decorations and medals, be placed before—*i.e.* further from the left shoulder than the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field and war medals.

## MORAL EDUCATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE enterprises of Mr. Pitt and the moral regenerators, loom disproportionately large over the domain of the social nostrum and panacea-monger. We respect the zealot and the fanatic, although we may doubt whether his fanaticism is well ballasted. But if he is earnest, if he is genuine, he is to be reckoned with. Enthusiasm is always formidable. Before you can get men to believe in you or your latest patent remedy you must believe in it and yourself. We are quite sure that Mr Pitt believes implicitly in himself and his little volumes of moral tales ; we think he is thoroughly sincere, therefore to be respected. Were his propaganda other than it is, this amiable apostle of ancient morality might even be dangerous. For any one who can enthuse over the preparation of cautionary tales and their dissemination broadcast among the already sorely tried infants of our Indian board schools, must be endowed with a fund of enthusiasm that might easily be diverted into deeper, more alarming channels. The tolerant approbation which Mr. Pitt's efforts receive at the hands of a busy and strenuous Government, not only spurs him on to loftier flights of fancy and the creation of fair distant Utopias, but evinces the sympathy, almost ironic some might think, liberally bestowed by a grim bureaucracy, upon the playful and innocent gambollings of those who would supplement its labours by such simple devices. It must be a pleasing relaxation from severer, more uncompromising methods for members of Government to dally with the sanguine illusions of Mr. Pitt and the moral reformers. The task of governing this continent has always been difficult. In recent years the difficulty can hardly be said to have decreased. With what gratitude, then, may we not picture harassed administrators, entertaining the gospel of fundamental regeneration by fairy tale, a solution at once so simple and so radical, that bard indeed must be his heart who would turn the cold discouraging eye of criticism on the exuberant aspirations of Mr. Pitt.

By all means draw the dragon's teeth of sedition and anarchy, if you can, we seem to hear our Government saying, with a somewhat weary flatness, such as creeps into the tone of those who have had much to do with inventors of revolutionary patents, and have too often seen the most glittering bubbles suddenly pricked into nothingness. Mr. Pitt has after an energetic period of proselytizing and personal button-holing (in course of which he must unwittingly have more than once exposed his life to imminent risk) got his epoch-making work out, and it is now available to the thousands of anxious and eager teachers who are to find in its pages, a means not only of educating young India but of educating it in an atmosphere of pure and high morality. In the course of his crusade, Mr. Pitt has enlisted, we are told, the "sympathies" (at the present day sympathy is the one universal commodity which appears inexhaustible and most commendably cheap) of many great and leading men. We shall not enumerate them. Doubts may be felt of the quality of the sympathy thus benevolently offered, doubts too of the amount of tension it will stand, should it be put to practical tests. But the contagion of Mr. Pitt's charming and ingenuous personality is probably answerable for the encouraging response he meets with from most of those to whom he unbosoms himself and explains the singular virtue of his patent. Particularly as it pledges them to nothing and relieves them from the irksome duty of examining more closely into the true merits of the scheme, they are so ready to sympathize with.

It must seem a little ungracious to damp such harmless ardour. What harm, after all, can merely inflated hopes do? If Mr. Pitt believes, and we are quite sure that he does, that by telling his artless moral tales in every village school, he will achieve striking regenerative results, why should he not be left in the quiet enjoyment of that belief? One answer, a cogent answer from our point of view, is that the diffusion of the basic idea of this movement, is in truth likely to do more harm than good, since it may throw into the background the really vital question underlying all artificial educative policies. It is clearly an offshoot of the growing uneasiness to which expression has of late been given in many forms and in many places about the desirability of imparting a purely secular State education. And it takes the form of a compromise between those who contend that a State education ought to be entirely secular, and those who contend that it ought to be based on religious instruction. Insidiously substituting Morals for Religion, relying upon rudimentary ethics, and so securing the ready support of many leading men of widely different cast of mind, who while they own to themselves that they do not see any harm in it do not expect much good from it, it diverts attention from what is really important, to what is, we fear, of no importance at all. For it is well to be frank, even at the cost of hurting tender and generous aspirations, and in all frankness we must say that we do not anticipate any sensible modification of national character from the adoption in board school curricula of the moral tales upon which Mr. Pitt pins his faith. Apparently his notion is that he is thus applying the teachings of modern psychology. He hopes by impressive, even dramatic lessons to shock the mind of the small hearers, and so render them amenable to the suggestion of the moral.

But it is not so clear whether this notion looks directly to auto-suggestion, or to alter-suggestion for success. If the former, then the answer is obvious, that children of tender years are rarely if ever competent, and we may say never disposed to practise auto-suggestion. And unconscious auto-suggestion, which in such a case as we have to deal with, is indistinguishable from imitation, is rarely found to be productive of any definite and appreciable results, except in those rare cases, where tender minds are exposed to a genuine shock, which imprints upon them indelibly and mnemonically for the rest of their lives, the fundamental sensation and its concomitants due to the shock. But again it is clear that a productive shock of that kind, is invariably stamped on consciousness by horror or fear. We doubt whether there is a single instance in the range of psychology of a young mind being truly "shocked" in this special sense by any fairy tale with a virtuous moral. The nearest approach to this belongs to the days of our childhood, taking us back to early or mid-Victorian times, when that grim book, Strewelpeter, was more of a nightmare than a pleasure to millions of English children. If, on the other hand Mr. Pitt intends to enforce his cautionary tales by sudden suggestion given by the Teacher, although we cannot be really sanguine, we must admit that there is more ground for hope. After perusing some examples, we are forced to admit that they are admirably calculated to induce, if not the genuine hypnotic, yet a sound natural sleep, in which for all we know the happy infants may be amenable to the enforced suggestion of the moral.

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

### INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The most striking feature about the English athletic championship meeting at Stamford Bridge, on Saturday, was the splendid showing by European athletes. This was all the more noticeable, because England appears to have "struck a bad patch" and cannot produce even one real "top notcher" to compare with men like C. A. Bradley, J. W. Morton, H. C. L. Tindall, E. C. Bredin, K. Cornwallis, F. E. Bacon, F. S. Horan, H. Walkins, S. Thomas and A. Shrubb, to name a few of past "fliers."

The revival of the Olympic Games has led to European nations paying serious attention to athletics, and it is quite certain that the British Empire and the United States will be seriously challenged before long. Dorando Pietri and E. Lunghi of Italy opened one's eyes at the last Olympiad and it is certain that the next festival at Stockholm will witness some more surprises. What created most notice at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, was the showing of the two German athletes Hans Braun and R. Passeman.

### LIKE A DEER.

Braun proved himself a good man by finishing third to Sheppard and Lunghi at the Olympic Games. He is a very different runner now-a-days, and the writer thinks the German capable of beating anyone in the world from 440 yards to 1000 yards even allowing P. J. Jones of Cornell to be a marvel. Braun is a very graceful runner and as light on his feet as a ballet dancer. His arm action is not good, but his stride is perfection. He also commands no end of confidence and there was a big difference in the smiles of the German and the serious look on the countenance of H. Gissing of America (his most dangerous rival) when the runners lined up for the final of the "half". Braun played with his men, and even allowed Wheatley of Australia to open up a gap of 12 yards after going 600 yards slowly. He then put on a great spurt and won anyhow, though the time (1 min 59 4-5 secs.) conveys no idea of his ability. To return to the other German mentioned, Passeman is an all-rounder of exceptional ability. To clear 23ft. 2 1-2 in. in a long jump, 6 ft. in a high jump, and 12 ft. in a pole vault, represents something big and the athlete from the Fatherland well merited the award of the Harvey Cup, which is held (for one year) by the competitor doing the best all-round performance. Another German was the best of the walkers, but was disqualified, a decision which did not please the public, whilst a Frenchman was first past the post in the hurdles in the opinion of many on-lookers, though the judges placed him third. Still another foreigner showed to advantage, he being H. Kolehmainen of Finland, a young stayer with a future. He simply "paddled" along behind Scott in the four miles until 50 yards from home, when he dashed past and won without distressing himself. The Finn will improve and ought to make it warm for all comers at the 1912 Olympiad.

### OTHER VISITORS.

In addition to the foreign victories, several notable triumphs were gained by the United States cracks, and athletes from distant parts of the British Empire F. E. Ramsdell's double success in the 100 and 220 yards showed the big Pennsylvania University man to advantage, his great strides at the finish of the furlong being and eye opener. His fellow countryman, G. E. Putman, won the hammer throw, but Harry Gissing failed to give of his best in the half mile run.

Perhaps G. A. Wheatley, of Australia, second in half mile, ran in the most perfect form of all the competitors, his graceful style being a treat to watch.

Canada has sent us great athletes in the past in Bobbie Kerr and W. J. Sherring a now the English sporting public have another wearer of the maple leaf to cheer. He is frank Halbhaus of Toronto, who won the quarter mile race on Saturday like a good runner. He has style and judgment, and may be expected to still further improve. When called on to meet Ramsdell in the final of the furlong, he had already run two quarters (in 50 3-5secs. and 50 4-5 secs.) so that in getting within a foot of the American in 22 1-5 secs. he did well. Another Canadian in J. L. Tate almost won the mile—the race which produced the best finish of the day, D. Mc Nicol just out finishing Tate, Owen and Baker in 4mins. 22 1-5 secs. The result of the championships are not very flattering to English athletes, but it is good to see overseas representatives of the Empire showing up so well.

### BRITISH EMPIRE CYCLING.

The Crystal Palace track was the scene of the British Empire cycling championship on Saturday, when Australasia was represented, in addition to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The long looked for meeting between W. J. Bailey and Victor Johnson showed that the former's friends were correct in their claim, as the World's champion clearly proved he had more speed than the Birmingham crack. They only met in one of the events (the quarter mile) Bailey giving Johnson a good length in the last straight and then winning by half a length. Victor Johnson had to put up with even a worse defeat in the mile, D. Flynn of Scotland and H. J. Johnson of London both beating him. The ten miles proved a good thing for C. B. Kingsbury and although Bailey and the two Johnsons were not riding, the English team of five occupied the leading places with the exception of third, which was filled by Schneider of Australia.

### INTER EMPIRE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

We are quite used to Australians showing the way to Englishmen in swimming races, but it came as a surprise when a young Canadian did the business in the one mile race at the inter-Empire races on Saturday. F. S. Battersby was the home champion, and having well beaten 25 minutes in the trial swim, he was thought to have a good chance. Very foolishly, he competed in the Mersey swim two days before the Empire race, and as he had to beat Taylor the effort naturally took something out of him. Anyway, the English record holder was never dangerous and failed to swim up to his trial. After going half the journey, champion of Australasia held a 7 secs. lead, but Hodgson of Canada swam most pluckily and eventually headed champion, who stopped before the three quarters, complaining of a strained leg. Hodgson's time was 25 mins. 27 3-5 secs. a good performance for a youth of eighteen.

### BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Harold Hardwicke of Australasia made short work of Thompson of Canada and Hazell of London in the Inter-Empire boxing contest last Wednesday. He is a puncher, and he put out both his rivals inside a round, the Canadian lasting 2 mins. 35 secs. and the London policeman 2 secs. less. The wrestling gave the United Kingdom a chance to score, Bacon, an Olympic Games champion being too clever for Walker of Canada and Smythe of Australasia. Walker put up a good fight in the final, but was no match for Bacon, who has had years of experience, and won two straight falls in 4 mins. 38secs. and 4 mins. 11secs. respectively.

### HENLEY REGATTA.

The Royal Henley Regatta opened on Wednesday under perfect conditions. Ottawa surprised may, critics by easily beating London in their heat of the Steward's Challenge Cup for fours. This, however, was nothing in comparison to the manner the Ottawa eight-oared crew beat the famous Belgians in their heat of the Grand Challenge Cup on the second

# SCENES IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## AMENDED VETO BILL INTRODUCED.

### Mr. Asquith Shouted Down.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

The scenes in the House of Commons this afternoon when the Veto Bill, with the House of Lords' amendment, was introduced, were among the stormiest ever witnessed.

Mr. Asquith stood at the table for twenty minutes, during which time he essayed frequently to speak, but his voice was drowned with frantic cries of "Traitor"! "Three cheers for Dictator Redmond"! "Divide"! "divide!"

The Speaker repeatedly intervened, but with small success.

Ultimately, Mr. Asquith was able to make himself heard and began reciting the history of the Bill. When, however, he mentioned the death of King Edward, vehement shouts arose of "Who killed him"! "You did"!

Mr. Asquith continued amid such interruptions that he cut his speech short, merely declaring that unless the House of Lords passed the Bill, with only such amendments as did not interfere with the principles of the Government, he would invoke the prerogative of the Crown. (Cries of "shame.")

Mr. Balfour followed, and said he frankly regretted he had not heard the Premier.

Mr. Balfour said heat was excusable, but that he deprecated excess.

The Government, he continued, had, with one stroke, misused the prerogative of the Crown, destroyed the independence of the Second Chamber and arrogated to itself powers no Republican Dictator possessed.

Sir Edward Grey moved an adjournment.

Mr. F. E. Smith rose to speak, but his voice was drowned by the Ministerialists.

The Speaker thereupon suspended the sitting.

The discussion on the House of Lords' amendments is not expected to be resumed before several days have elapsed. It is expected that the interval will be utilized for negotiations.

### Premier's Interrupted Speech.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mr. Asquith's interrupted speech has been communicated to the Press.

In it, the Prime Minister criticised the House of Lords' amendments in detail and said that, taken as a whole, they amounted to a flat negation of the decision of the country.

In justification of his resort to the prerogative of the Crown as constitutional, Mr. Asquith quoted the precedent of 1832, giving the history of that precedent in detail to show its identity with the present procedure.

The speech continued, "I need hardly say we do not desire that the Royal prerogative shall be exercised. I trust the necessity may be avoided. There is nothing derogatory or humiliating to a great party in admitting defeat. Nobody asks them to accept defeat as final. They have only to convince their countrymen that they are right and we are wrong and they can repeal the Bill.

"Believing that the chances of a satisfactory issue may thereby be improved, we do not propose to-day to ask the House to take any action as regards the amendments of the House of Lords, but will adjourn the debate.

LONDON, JULY 25.

A *Court Circular* states that the King has postponed his visit to Goodwood on account of the political crisis.

### Unionists Regret Discourtesy.

Many Unionists are signing a memorial regretting the personal discourtesy involved in yesterday's scene, which they say, was prearranged by a group of irreconcilables.

The Liberal papers denounce the display as one of "impotent imbecility."

The comments of the Conservative papers are indicative of a party split.

The *Morning Post*, *Standard* and *Daily Mail* consider that the scene was the inevitable result of Mr. Asquith's "shameless, unexampled act of violence."

The *Daily Telegraph*, on the other hand, says that the senseless, insolent interruptions were simply disgusting, and such an exhibition of lack of political wisdom, shown by the Extremists, ought to lead to a speedy collapse of whatever influence they possess.

Mr. Balfour has postponed his important speech before the City Conservatives to-day.

The *Morning Post*, referring to this, says the postponement is the result of disagreement as to the terms of the resolution to be submitted to the meeting. The growing dislike of the "white-flaggers" might have provoked angry scenes.

The organisers of Lord Halsbury's banquet state that 120 Peers and 100 members of the House of Commons, including Mr. Austen Chamberlain will attend. A strong letter will be read from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Lord Lansdowne has written a letter to his followers, requesting them to state whether they are in favour of his policy. One hundred and ten have signified their assent.

LATER.

At question time in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith was given an ovation.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who was prominent in what the Liberals describe as yesterday's "hughliganism," attempted to put a supplementary question, but his voice was drowned in shouts of "Divide" and "Hottentot." A wrangle ensued, in the course of which Mr. Asquith characterised another member's question as insolent. Ultimately the House went into Committee of Supply.

It is noteworthy that Mr. F. E. Smith left the front bench for one next Lord Hugh Cecil, below the gangway.

# UNREST IN PERSIA.

## Sipahdar's Removal.

### EX-SHAH'S PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, JULY 25.

The Mejliss has voted in favour of the removal of Sipahdar, the Prime Minister, from the Cabinet. A number of re-actionaries have been arrested.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The *Times* does not think that for the present the ex-Shah's prospects are any rosier as usurper than they were as a ruler. Whatever form the domestic struggle for control in Persia assumes, Britain, the *Times* says, cannot intervene. The paper rejoices that identical views are held in responsible quarters in St. Petersburg, and scouts the idea that Russia connived at the ex-Shah's return, in view of Russia's loyalty to the Anglo-Russian Agreement, of which so many and substantial proofs have been received.

# THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA

## Cruiser "Defence" Getting Ready.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The cruiser, "Defence," is refitting at Devonport, preparatory to escorting the King and Queen to India.

# AVIATION.

## "Daily Mail" £10,000 Race.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Seventeen aviators started from Hendon this afternoon *en route* for Edinburgh. Vedrines reached Edinburgh in exactly seven hours. Beaumont took seven hours and twenty minutes. The times include compulsory landings of half an hour each at Harrogate and Newcastle.

The Englishman, Valentine, arrived in twelve hours. The remainder of the competitors have broken down at various points.

# THE STEWARDS' CUP.

## Starters and Jockeys.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The following are the starters in the Stewards Cup:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Golden Rod | Templeman. |
| Mercutio | Trigg. |
| Hallaton | Saxby. |
| Poor Boy | Maher. |
| William Rex | Donoghue. |
| Sunningdale | F. Wootton. |
| Prince San | Fox. |
| Runnymede | Rickaby. |
| Levanger | O'Neill. |
| Bobbin II | Robbins. |
| Falaise II | Whalley. |
| Great Surprise | Ringstead. |
| Borrow | Martin. |
| Braxted | Winter. |
| Mount Felix | Huxley. |
| Ouadi Halfa | Stokes. |
| Vesta | Bowley. |
| St. Mac | Longhurst. |
| Romney | Sharpe. |

### The Result.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The result of the Goodwood Stewards Cup:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Braxted | 1 |
| Great Surprise | 2 |
| Mercutio | 3 |

Nineteen ran.

Won by three quarters of a length, with one length between the second and third.

Betting at the start was 25 to 1 against Braxted; 10 to 1 against Great Surprise; 6 to 1 against Mercutio.

A good start was made. Braxted led at the half distance from Mercutio, Runnymede and Great Surprise, and won easily.

# HOME CRICKET.

## Indian Team vs. Durham.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The weather was fine at the beginning of the match at Durham between the Indians and Durham. Durham went in first and made 244. When the Indians went in the weather was overcast, and after five wickets had fallen for 75, the light was so bad that the stumps were drawn.

### Australian Cricket Team.

Hobbs and Strudwick have accepted an invitation to go to Australia with the cricket team.

# RAINFALL IN SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

## Twenty-four Days' Drought Ended.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Rain fell yesterday evening in the South of England, thus ending a twenty-four days drought in that part of country.

# THE SEALING AGREEMENT.

## Ratified by American Senate.

WASHINGTON, JULY 25.

The Senate has ratified the Sealing Agreement.

# ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

LONDON, JULY 25.

His Holiness the Pope has a severe cold and has suspended audiences.

# FIRES IN STAMBOUL.

## Minister for War Injured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 24.

The Minister for War was injured yesterday by the falling of a burning beam.

There is a fresh fire to-day in Balata, a wood-built quarter. The fire has been raging fiercely for five hours.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 25.

Bluejackets from the British, German, French and Italian guardships, provided with pumps, have been most active in fighting the flames and in the work of rescue.

The Balata quarter, which is mostly Jewish, has been destroyed.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The fire at Balata was got under control at ten o'clock last night. About a thousand houses have been destroyed.

# MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

## Bitter German Press Comments.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Berlin inspired papers are now most bitter against Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Mansion House. They describe it as inadmissible interference with negotiations of which Mr. Lloyd George cannot know the nature. They further declare that advice in the form of a threat cannot be tolerated.

# RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

## Canada to Hold a General Election.

OTTAWA, JULY 25.

In the Dominion House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that while in England, he had given orders for preparations to be made for the holding of a general election on the Reciprocity Agreement. He was confident that the verdict would be in favour of the agreement.

# MR. GOKHALE AND MADRAS STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 25.

This morning, the students of Madras assembled at a mass meeting at the Victoria Hall and presented an address to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in which they assured him that they felt the influence of the high ideals that inspired his life and prayed for his long life. They presented him with a casket as a souvenir. Mr. Gokhale, in returning thanks, addressed them with some words of advice. He classified the duties of students under different heads and detailed them. On leaving he was loudly applauded.

CALCUTTA VISIT POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was to arrive in Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant, but he has been suddenly summoned back to Poona. His younger daughter who had been suffering from fever for about ten days has been pronounced by the doctors to have developed typhoid, and Mr. Gokhale has been wired for, to return. He has telegraphed to Calcutta, expressing his sincerest regret for having caused inconvenience to his friends in Bengal who have been expecting him. His proposed engagements in Bengal during the fortnight's stay necessarily stand cancelled for the present.

MADRAS, JULY 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is leaving Madras after a three days' stay which was devoted to interviewing the leading men and addressing large and enthusiastic gatherings on the topics of the day. His Education Bill has been discussed at great length the most prominent members of all communities taking deep interest. The Bill has already received the unanimous support of the Corporation and the Senate of the Madras University, besides many mofussil Municipalities and Boards.

The *Madras Mail* says:—It deserves support because it is a moderate and well considered scheme in which regard has been paid to the various difficulties which have to be met practically.

The *Madras Times* characterises the measure a "an eminently practical one."

# RANGOON BAKR-ID RIOTS CASE.

## All Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

The judgment was passed to-day by the Magistrate in the Kamakasit Riot Case which took place in December 13th, 1910, on the last day of the Bakr-Id festival. The accused were Harman Singh and another police constable and seven other Hindus. His Worship had recorded considerable evidence on both sides in twenty-seven sittings since January 24th. He believed the defence story that the first two accused tried to prevent the riot and all the other accused were absent at the time. All the accused were acquitted.

# HEALTH OF BENGAL.

## Mortality from Plague and Cholera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Government Resolution on the health of Bengal during 1910 states that there were increases both in the number of births and deaths. During the year the number of births registered was 2,007,222 or 39·72 per mille of population as compared with 1,909,547 or 37·79 per mille in the previous year. Deaths reported aggregated 1,672,640 or 33·10 per mille as against 1,543,971 or 30·55 per mille. Calcutta returns far better results in regard to deaths from fevers than other towns. In comparison with other provinces Bengal stood fourth in the order of the birth-rate as against third in the preceding year and fifth as regards death-rate. The same position it occupied in 1909. Cholera was responsible for 162,611 deaths or 3.21 per mille as against 56,711 or 1.12 per mille last year. The gradual decline in mortality from plague since 1905 received a sudden check. No reason can be assigned for this increase, but it synchronises with similar result throughout India. Upwards of 370,000 rats were destroyed.

# KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

## Letter from Commissioner-in-Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 25.

The Commissioner-in-Sind has sent a letter to the Karachi Municipality through the Collector of Karachi, in connection with the difference between Mr. Mules, the President, and the Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality.

He remarks: "On the propriety of the expressions to which the majority of the members of the Managing Committee have committed themselves in the resolution, I do not, at the present stage, propose to comment. It will be for the Municipality to deal with the matter in the first instance, and I cannot doubt that that body will be fully alive to its responsibilities. But, in view of the suggestion put forward that the judgment of the Judicial Commissioner's Court should be regarded as the last word to be said about the scandalous proceedings of 1908, it may save misunderstanding and needless correspondence hereafter, if the Municipality is reminded that I am still awaiting an explanation of the circumstances in which I can be induced by a false statement contained in the vice-president's letter, dated September 19, 1908, to sanction the transaction which amounted to a fraud on the public funds.

FALSE INFORMATION ADMITTED.

"Dr. Kaka has admitted that the insertion in the letter addressed to me of false information, which induced my decision, was his personal doing, but I have never yet had an explanation of his action. I observe that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was not prepared to hold on the evidence that he was acting dishonestly, but this purely negative explanation can scarcely be deemed complete and satisfactory. The whole transaction abounded in irregularities which have not yet been explained and many of which are now probably impossible to explain. I have no desire to take up the past and can only hope that the public exposure of so much that is discreditable may have the effect of inducing a scrupulous regularity of procedure in future.

"Nor do I, for a moment, suggest a vindictive attitude towards Dr. Kaka, whose valuable services to the Municipality I have always recognised and who must have already suffered considerable pain and anxiety over the business. All that I desire is that the Municipality should realize its responsibility for taking some notice of the way in which, whether willingly or unwillingly, public interests are being betrayed by his action.

"A resolution that he had been already sufficiently punished, and that in consequence the case against him need not be pressed further, would not be otherwise than satisfactory to me. But the resolution that his discharge by the Criminal Courts renders further action unnecessary would be the reverse of satisfactory and would practically amount to an acceptance by the present Municipality of the responsibility for an acquiescence in these grave irregularities of the past. As regards Framroze E. Panthakey, if, as stated, he has resigned his seat as a Councillor, it is clear that the Municipality can take no action unless he seeks readmittance to it. I shall be glad if the expression of my view is of any service to the Municipality in their deliberations on this matter."

The above letter from the Commissioner-in-Sind will be laid before the Corporation. It is believed than an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

LATER.

At a special general meeting of the Karachi Municipality convened by the President last evening, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of their opinion on the Managing Committee's resolution of the 11th July, which was objected to by the President as indicating that he whould have abstained from bringing before the Municipality judgments of the City Magistrate and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in the "Clifton and Sale Case" in order to that the Municipality might decide what, if any, further action should be taken and which was also objected to by the President as discourteous to him personally. The Corporation unanimously resolved as follows:—

(1). The Municipality are of opinion that it was undoubted by the duty of the President to lay the judgments in the matter known as the Clifton Land Sale Case before them. They are sure that the Managing Committee had no intention of being discourteous to Mr. Mules in their expression of opinion upon the President's note or of suggestion that he should have refrained from doing his duty. They regret that the Managing Committee's resolution dated 11th July, 1911, should have contained an expression open to an interpretation of being deficient in that high respect for the chair which has always been a tradition of this Municipality. They wish to place on record their confidence in their President.

(2) In view of the fact that Framroze E. Pathakey has resigned his seat on the Corporation, the Municipality do not consider that any action is necessary unless and until he seeks readmittance. In view of the honourable discharge of Dr. S. M. Kaka by the City Magistrate and of the finding of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind in the Clifton Land Sale Case and the anxiety he has suffered in connection therewith and in view of his long and valuable services to the Municipality, the Corporation are of opinion that the matter need not be the subject of further enquiry.

(3) The President be authorised to forward the above resolutions to Commissioner in Sind with reference to the latter's letter addressed to the Municipality, through the Collector.

# THE BIRBHUM FLOOD.

## Government Aid to Sufferers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Bengal Government have issued the following Press Communique: "With regard to the recent flood in the district of Birbhum, besides the aid which has been liberally given by the local zamindars to their tenants, the Government have supplied the local authorities with the pecuniary assistance they considered requisite for the relief of the aged, infirm and landless people and are providing Tuccavi loans which may be required for rebuilding houses or repairing other damages. Only one human life and some 30 head of cattle have been ascertained to have been lost. Able-bodied landless people are well provided with employment."

MR. RAGHUNATH PANDURANG KARANDIKAR has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Municipalities of the Central Division, vice the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi, deceased.

# THE DELHI DURBAR.

## King Edward VII Memorial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

It is understood that the King-Emperor, during his visit to Delhi, will perform an important ceremony in connection with the All-India Memorial to King Edward. This memorial is to take the form of a colossal bronze equestrian statue which will be placed on the open ground between the Jumma Masjid and the Alexandra Gate of the Fort. Round the statue a piece of ground will be enclosed and laid out as a garden which will be called "the King's Garden." It was hoped that the statue itself, which is being prepared in London by Sir Thomas Brock, would have reached India in time to permit of its being unveiled by the King, but, the sculptor cannot complete his work by December. The pedestal will, however, be ready and the ceremony will probably consist of the placing in position by His Majesty of the bronze tablet with a suitable inscription.

MEDALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

SIMLA, JULY 25.

It has been finally settled to have a general Durbar medal and medallions for the school-children in India. The design of the former will be exactly that of the English one with Persian inscriptions on the reverse and not Sanskrit, as was generally supposed. Some of these medals will be in gold for the Feudatory Chiefs, while the rest will be in silver. The design of the school medallions will be simple. They will bear the effigy of the King and Queen on one side with Delhi and the date of the Durbar on the reverse.

BOMBAY CHILDREN'S FUNCTIONS.

The Children's Entertainment Committee of the Bombay Royal Visit Fund have decided that the children to be entertained during Their Majesties' visit should be limited to those between the ages of 8 and 15. This has been decided, because it would be difficult to arrange satisfactorily for the comfort and safety of children below the age of 8, while children over 15 are big enough to be able to arrange for seeing the Royal Procession by themselves. Headmasters and headmistresses of schools who have not sent in the number of the children from their schools within these ages are requested to do so, to the General Secretary, as soon as possible. Owing to the large number of teachers in the lists from some schools, the number permissible has been limited to one for every 25 boys, and one for every 20 girls.

# INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

## Political Agent's Court a Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The question whether the court of a Political Agent is a proper tribunal or not came up for decision yesterday at the High Court before Justices Cox and Tennon. The Maharaja of Sikkim obtained a decree against one Lamil Ahmed in the Court of the Political Agent at Sikkim. The Maharaja applied to the Sub-Judge of Darjeeling for an execution of the decree. Lamil objected, but the objection was over-ruled against which Lamil preferred an appeal to the High Court. It was urged that the Court of the Political Agent at Sikkim was not a proper court.

Their Lordships in dismissing the appeal held that the Court of a Political Agent was a court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council, because it was only to such courts that Section 45 of the Code of Civil Procedure could be applied by the Governor-General-in-Council. If it was a court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council, it was immaterial for what purpose it was established.

# BANGALORE FREEMASONRY.

## Important Installation Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 25.

Dr. W. Morris Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, was installed as Right Worshipful Master of Lodge "Southern Brotherhood" No. 3,311 E. C. at the Freemasons' Hall, Bangalore, last night, the ceremony being performed by Wor. Bro. H. C. Sherman, I. P. M., assisted by a large board of installing masters and past masters, including Rt. Wor. Bro. C. Higgs, Deputy District Grand Master of Madras and Wor. Brethren James, Short, Maclure, Savage, W. Pridgeon, W. V. Eden, W. H. Johnson, J. H. Webster, and A. Martinant, etc., The newly-installed master received congratulations from among other lodges "Orion in the West," "Golconda," "Federation" and "Jumna." His office bearers for the ensuing year included Bro. Lenox Conyngham, S. W., and Bro. W. G. Paddock, J. W. Some very excellent speeches and songs interspersed a long list of toasts which were honoured at a subsequent banquet.

# FIGHTING MALARIA IN BENGAL.

## Increase of Sale of Quinine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

In the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the working of the charitable dispensaries in Bengal and Calcutta for the three years ended in 1910, it is stated that the principal subjects which have occupied attention during the triennium were measures to be taken to combat malaria and the revision of nursing arrangements in Calcutta hospitals. As an outcome of the Malaria Conference at Simla a Provincial Malaria Committee was established and a Special Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was appointed to conduct continuous investigations on the prevalence of this disease. Arrangements for the sale of quinine were overhauled, the quantity sold for one pice was increased from seven grains to ten. The drug was issued in tablet as well as powder form and a system of district distributing depots was initiated. The sales rose from 1,194,267 packets and 4,64,033 tablets in 1909 to 1,570,666 packets and 118,140 tablets in 1910, but still much remains to be done towards popularising this remedy, especially by increasing the number of non-official vendors, thus rendering the drug easily accessible to all. The procedure of deputing itinerant Sub-Assistant Surgeons to give gratuitous relief was continued with satisfactory results. The experiment of giving simple instruction in schools regarding the causes of malaria and how it should be combatted is about to be tried.

THE Hon. Mr. D. J. Macpherson, late Commissioner of Burdwan Division, who was on leave in England, returned to Calcutta on Monday and assumed charge of the office of Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue.

# DARING MURDER AND DACOITY.

## House Looted and Burnt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 25.

A serious dacoity is reported to have taken place in Kot Khallan Chakwal Tehsil, Jhelum District. One Choudhri Habib Khan, a moneyed resident with two servants, went to bathe in a well close to their habitation when they were attacked by a gang of dacoits who shot them dead on the spot. The dacoits then looted his house and set fire to it. The women escaped with their lives. The police are enquiring, but so far no trace of the culprits has been found.

# STONE-THROWING AT A TRAIN.

## Window Pane Smashed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

On Sunday last the down Chandpur mail was travelling at a full speed on its journey to Calcutta and as it was passing Poradah station a loud report like that of a gun was heard, followed almost immediately by the failing of a glass. Mr. T. Reed, Superintending Engineer of the River Steam Navigation Company, was a first class passenger by the train and happened to be in the lavatory at the time and it was a lavatory window that had been struck. Mr. Reed looked out of the window to see if any persons were in the vicinity, but he only noticed that the train was then passing a stationary goods train. No signs of any bullet could be found in the compartment though a diligent search was made. The train shortly afterwards arrived at Chuadanga and the matter was reported to the police who are of opinion that the breakage was caused by the throwing of a stone. So far no arrests have been made.

# THE "MADRAS TIMES'" INDESCRETION.

## Apology Tendered to High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 25.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phillips in the High Court, this morning, the Advocate-General submitted to their Lordships that he wished to bring to their notice the publication in the *Madras Times* of the 19th instant of an article on "The High Court Vacation" which contained, what he considered, a scandalous attack upon the court and upon a judge. He quoted a few sentences from the article in question and pointed out that that the facts were misleading. In view of the apology tendered by the journal the Advocate-General did not press for a rule to show cause why the parties responsible for the article should not be punished. The Chief Justice made an order that the Court in view of the apology did not propose to issue a rule and did not propose to take further action in the matter.

# PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

In regard to the artificial seasoning of timber and the article published in the "Bombay Gazette" on Saturday concerning Madras timber published on June 7, a correspondent draws attention to the Powell process for treating wood. He says:—

In seeking for some means for preserving wood from the attacks of dry rot, the inventor, Mr. William Powell, stumbled on the discovery that when timber is boiled in thin saccharine solutions its character undergoes important changes and its valuable properties are improved. During the immersion in the liquid the air in the cells of the wood is expelled, the albuminous matter is coagulated, and the saccharine solution penetrates into the pores. The excess of moisture is then removed in a desiccating chamber, and after being allowed to cool the wood is fit for immediate use. If desired, poisonous substances may be added to the sugar solution to render the wood proof against insects, including white ants. Time was naturally required to test the value of the process in regard to such points as the durability of the wood as compared with naturally dried timber, its resistance to dry rot and insects after years of exposure, its strength and elasticity, etc.

Timber was therefore sent from all parts of the world to be treated in London, and was returned for experiment; and now, after some five or six years, the reports, our correspondent states, are uniformly satisfactory. The Government of Western Australia, after practical trials, adopted the process and erected large works for treating the timbor for their Port Hedland line, over 400 miles in length. Subsequently they acquired extensive forests, and have now erected plant for treating the timber as rapidly as it is felled. The New Zealand Government recently discarded their creosoting plants, five in number, in favour of the new process, and are thus enabled to use the native Rimu wood, hitherto of small value, which is now displacing some millions of imported railway sleepers per annum.

On the Government railways in Burma a number of treated sleepers made of Pinus Khasya were laid in 1907 and according to the report of the officiating Chief Conservator of Forests it had been found necessary to remove only one out of nine up to October, 1910, whereas ten made from the same species of timber but untreated which were laid eight or nine months earlier had to be taken up in 1908 and 1909. Tests with other kinds of wood yielded similar results. According to tests carried out by Mr. C. J. Julius, in Australia on jarrah, karri, ironbark, grey, blue, and red gum, mahogany, and other hard woods, the treatment rendered the wood from 20 to 35 per cent. lighter while increasing its strength by 30 to 50 per cent. With soft woods such as Oregon pine and kauri the figures were from 30 to 35 per cent. and from 30 to 40 per cent. respectively.

# MUNICIPAL CONGRESS AT CHICAGO.

## Representation of Indian Cities.

A letter has been received from the American Vice-Consul General in Calcutta, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla, on the subject of the International Municipal Congress and exposition at Chicago. In it, it is stated:—"That there will be held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, from September 18th to 30th next, an International Municipal Congress and exposition under the auspices of the Association of Commerce. This congress and exposition will be thoroughly international in its scope, and is the first one of this kind ever held in the United States. It is intended to set forth by municipal experts the advancement of municipalities by showing the possibilities of making city government an asset and by capitalizing a city's attractions.

ENGLAND is to take part in an international shooting match at Brussels on September 10. The countries represented will be France, England and Belgium, and the English team is to be selected from the Home Counties. The conditions are ten a side, twenty shots, any position, any weapon, at 200 metres. Peepsights and slings will be permitted. The hon. president is the King of the Belgians.

# THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## The Budget Discussion.

### THE WANT OF RAIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, JULY 25.

The Bombay Legislative Council sat this morning at the Council Hall, Poona, under the Presidency of H. E. the Governor.

Before proceeding to the business of the Council, His Excellency briefly referred to the death of Rao Bahadur Joshi. That gentleman, he said, possessed in a very marked degree earnestness of purpose and power of taking trouble which will always be found to command respect. Even when acquiescence with views cannot be given, such a faculty of taking trouble was not common in any country and was specially needed in India at the present time.

### Answers to Interpellations.

In reply to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's question asking for the letter recently addressed by the Government to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, the Government replied that as the Government are in communication with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, the publication of the correspondence would be inexpedient.

The Hon'ble C. H. Setalvad asked would the Government be pleased to state whether the allegation made in the "Times of India" and other papers to the effect that in the "Press Note" dealing with the control of racing the Government had altered their original proposals was correct. The Government replied that all such allegations were absolutely baseless.

The Hon. Lalubhai Samaldas asked a question regarding the increased consumption of opium in the Presidency. The Government replied that there has been a gradual increase since 1900 due to the increase of the well-being of the people after several years of famine, plague and bad harvests. The Government had taken steps to raise the issue prices and the maximum selling prices and had also made recommendations to the Governments of India on the subject of reducing the maximum limit of possession.

The Hon'ble Abdul Adamji Peerbhoy inquired in regard to the increased importation of cocaine into the City of Bombay. The Government replied they were aware of the extensive illicit traffic, but, whether it had increased recently or not, there were no means of accurately judging. The question of what further action could be taken was engaging their attention.

Replying to the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Government said the Bill to provide for the making and execution of town-planning schemes was still under the consideration of Government.

To the same member's question, regarding the possibility of a scheme for the development of Uran as a residential area, the Government said that, at present, there was no demand for building sites in Uran and the demand was not likely to arise until the means of communication and the water supply have been improved. Consideration of the schems would be premature.

The Government also replied to the same members that the question of the construction of the Bombay-Sind Railway has been deferred indefinitely by orders of the Secretary of State.

The Hon'ble Fazulbhoy asked the Government to state whether any progress had been made towards the abolition of the customs-line at Viramgam. The reply was: The Government are and have always been willing to abolish the customs line provided the maritime States agree to take reasonable steps to safeguard the imperial revenues. The Government regret that, as yet, the maritime States have not so agreed.

Replying to Sir Pherozshah Mehta regarding creation of an independent medical profession in India, the Government said that no final orders had been received from the Government of India. Sir Pherozeshah also asked if the high posts at the Grant Medical College and the J. J. and Motlabai Hospitals would be thrown open to the local Indian medical profession. the Government replied that a number of members of the local Indian medical profession had been appointed to be consultants at these hospitals and a number of lecturerships had been similarly filled. There was no intention of recruting for other posts in this way.

INTRODUCTION OF BUDGET.

The Hon. R. A. Lamb said that before presenting the Budget he would associate himself with the remarks of the Governor regarding the loss of Rao Bahadur Joshi. He spoke of the extraordinary amount of labour which he performed and the intense interest which he devoted to matters which came before the Council. It could be said of him that he was consumed by his zeal for the best interests of his country as he conceived them.

Proceeding, he said, that the realization of the revenue to the extent of the sums set down on the expenditure side of the Budget would depend on the Monsoon for which anxiety had been felt on account of the absence of rain and he had called for special reports in all districts of the Presidency proper. From these it appeared that in the whole of the Southern Division and in the whole of the Central Division except the Western parts of Poona, Nasik and Khandesh, there was no immediate cause for anxiety, and an early resumption of the rainfall was not at all urgent in the Konkan, the Southern Mahratta Country and Satara or the eastern portions of the Northern Deccan and Khandesh; in the Northern Division, Thana, Surat and Broach were not in urgent need of immediate rain. It was only in Kaira, Ahmedabad and the western portions of the Panch Mahals that the absence of rain was causing anxiety. Here there was already a loss of unirrigated rice which was likely to be a serious loss if the rain did not fall before the end of the first week in August. A scarcity of fodder had already made itself felt. As things stood at present, there might be reasonable hope to realise the land revenue, almost, but not quite in full, but if the August rains were to fail there might have to be suspended portions of the revenue in northern Gujarat and elsewhere, and the present favourable prospects in other districts would be seriously affected.

BUDGET FOR 1911-12.

The current year's budget estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1911-12 have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The figures stand as shown in the following table:—

| | 1910-11. Budget. | 1910-11. Revised. | 1911-12. Budget. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance ... | 76,84 | 87,21 | 1,52,47 |
| Revenue ... | 6,33,40 | 7,08,70 | 6,78,62 |
| Expenditure ... | 6,39,37 | 6,43,44 | 7,52,82 |
| Closing balance.. | 69,87 | 1,52,47 | 78,27 |

Details by major heads are given in the appended statement. Detailed distribution of the major head figures will be found in the Civil Estimates for 1911-12, a copy of which has been furnished to the Hon. Members.

The revised estimate for 1910-11 of disbursements of takavi and other loans, as finally passed by the Government of India, amounts to 34,76 instead of 39,03, as stated in paragraph 8 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1911-12. The decrease is due to the outstanding balances of the loans to certain Native States, which have been transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial accounts, having been treated by the Government of India as additions to the opening balance of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account instead of as advances during the year. This alteration necessitates some change in the figures given in the second sentence of paragraph 16 of the Revised Financial Statement where the figures of the loan estimate for 1911-12 were compared with the revised estimate for 1910-11. The amount of 24,50 provided for loans to cultivators in 1911-12 is distributed as shown below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Division | 3,30 |
| Central Division | 10,71 |
| Southern Division | 2,58 |
| Sind | 7,91 |

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Public Works Accounts Section with the Civil Accounts Department, there will be no debits to the Irrigation heads of expenditure on account of the cost of the Audit establishment. This has led to the following reductions in the provisions

[Figures in thousands of rupees.]

originally made for Establishment and specified in paragraph 53 (b) of the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1911-12:—

| | 42, Irrigation—Major Works, From | To | 43, Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation, From | To |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deccan and Gujarat ... | 52 | 51 | 1,38 | 1,34 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 1,45 | 1,39 | 3,08 | 2,94 |
| Total ... | 1,97 | 1,90 | 4,46 | 4,28 |

Corresponding increases have been made in the grants originally allotted for Works under the two major heads, the total provision for expenditure under each major head remaining unaltered.

The expenditure budget in the Public Works Department is now distributed as follows:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Buildings ... ... ... | 30,78 | |
| Communications ... ... ... | 6,25 | |
| Miscellaneous public improvements ... ... ... | 42 | |
| Discretionary grants to certain Heads of Departments | 5,05 | |
| Reserve ... ... ... ... | 5,97 | |
| | | 47,57 |

REPAIRS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Buildings... ... ... ... | 6,82 | |
| Communications ... ... ... | 11,73 | |
| Miscellaneous public improvements ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | |
| | | 18,81 |
| Establishments ... ... ... ... ... | | 12,87 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,20 |
| Total ... | | 80,45 |

The provision of 47,57 for "Original Works" is made up of 21,33 for works in progress, 16,12 for new major works including 2,50 for the acquisition of properties for the extension of the J. J. Hospital, 5,05 for minor works, and 5,07 for reserve, including 3,00 for Delhi Darbar charges.

The following alterations have been made in the allotments for major works in progress and new major works mentioned in paragraph 55 of the Revised Financial Statement :—

| Name of work. | Allotment altered. From | To |
|---|---|---|
| Major Works in Progress. | | |
| Bungalow for the Collector of Ahmedabad | 29 | 28 |
| Mukutiaraar's Kacheri at Patan ... | 20 | 15 |
| Court-house for the Subordinate Judge at Alibag ... ... ... | Nil | 20 |
| Quarters for extra warders at the Yeravda Prison ... ... ... | 21 | 17 |
| Works in connection with St. George's Hospital, Bombay ... ... | 13 | 14 |
| Dispensary at Khirpurkhas ... ... | 14 | 13 |
| New Major Works. | | |
| Sind. | | |
| New Kacheri at Warah ... ... | 39 | 35 |
| Circuit House at Hyderabad ... ... | 34 | 30 |
| Southern Division. | | |
| Hostel for the High School at Belgaum.. | Nil | 25 |
| Do. do at Bijapur .. | Nil | 25 |
| Court-house for the Subordinate Judge at Alibag ... ... ... ... | 20 | Nil |
| Bombay. | | |
| Extension of the Secretariat ... ... | 50 | Nil |
| Works and warders' quarters at the House of Correction, Bombay ... ... | 46 | 45 |

## DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

The discussion of the Budget was opened by the Hon'ble Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, who expressed a fervent hope that the present rainy season would end satisfactorily and the Coronation year would be peaceful and prosperous as a result of good seasons and the generosity of the Imperial Government. The Provincial finances disclosed a healthy condition and enhanced receipts in land revenue pointed to increasing prosperity of the peasants and agriculturists. The Budget revealed many satisfactory and welcome features. He especially welcomed the expenditure on additional primary schools and the improvement of the pay of primary teachers. He alluded to the opening of the Agricultural College, and hoped there would be an increased number of travelling lecturers to give practical instruction to the ryots On behalf of the textile industry, he thanked the Government for their laudable efforts to improve the quality of raw materials and assured the Government of the hearty co-operation of the millowners in disposing of produce.

He also thanked the Government for the encouragement given to Mahomedans applying for public posts and hoped that in the near future the complained of berths for Moslem gentlemen in the public service would cease to exist.

Sardar Laknamgauda Basappabhu expressed appreciation of the many good things the Government were doing for agriculture and agriculturists. The ryot was proud that the Government were taking so much interest in his welfare.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji asked the Government to encourage the teachers, parents and others to establish student-hostels and to pass orders requiring their provision. He congratulated the Government on the action taken with regard to betting. Twenty or twenty-five years ago there was only one stand and only four or five bookmakers at Poona and betting was confined to stakes of one or two rupees. Now betting had grown till it had become gambling and should be suppressed.

Sardar Syed El Edroos said that the agriculturists were beginning to appreciate the use of improved implements. In order that their wider use might be secured he urged a larger number of agricultural farms and hoped that, where these could not be opened agricultural inspectors would be sent to encamp for at least two days at a time at each village and to give practical instruction.

## MEDICAL REFORM.

The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Nariman thanked the Government for what it had done for medical education, medical relief and sanitation. He was one of those who believed that the reduction of malaria in Bombay would be a gigantic problem costing lakhs of rupees. Dr Bentley's report said that malaria could be eradicated from Bombay for from two to five lakhs of rupees.

That was almost a prohibitive figure, but the report showed that, at a small annual expenditure, they could minimise the effects of malaria considerably. Although he did not agree with all the conclusions, he must admit that Dr. Bentley had solved the question of the prevention of malaria. With a little tact and firmness, assistance from the Municipality and the hearty co-operation of the leading citizens, they would be able considerably to check the spread of malaria The Government's proposal to establish a Pasteur Institute in Bombay was welcomed by the people, and he placed before this Excellency the offer of a wealthy Parsi citizen to provide such an institute. The conditions were not, however, acceptable to His Excellency and the offer was withdrawn. He now understood that the Government of India were not in favour of a separate institution in Bombay, because they considered that carbolised serum could be distributed from Kasauli all over India, and could be administered by any medical man. He would like to have seen a separate institution in Bombay, but they might hope that the scheme of the Government of India would be successful.

He congratulated the Government on their bold policy of opening to the Indian profession, certain appointments of consulting physician. These showed that the Government were aware that there were capable men in the Indian medical profession, and guaranteed that they would not fail to select the best outside the Indian Medical Service for posts which had been reserved for appointments of that class.

He referred to the Asylums Report emphasing the need for a better class of warder. He pointed out that there were 77 Parsis in Colaba Asylum, a large number for such small community, and asked that in future, reports of separate information regarding the Parsi patients be given.

Unmindful, he said he noted the Government would not be carried away by the wave of enthusiasm for education and spend on that object large sums which were needed for other branches of the administration. The Surgeon General had stated that the means for medical relief were very inadequate in all parts of the Presidency. In many cases the men in charge of dispensaries were insufficiently trained, while the number of dispensaries should be increased. He referred to the ignorance of midwives, who had done in the past and were still doing incalculable harm. Wholesale murder was being done in our midst and no notice was taken of it. He wished it to be understood that he did not deprecate the value of education, but he did not believe in "wholesale education" without any provision for the paying of teachers and sanitary school buildings, and without any thought for the future physical deterioration of our citizens.

## STRENGTHENING OF VILLAGE POLICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dattatreya Belvi, a new member, urged the need of the strengthening and arming of the village police and the provision of a Training College for the Southern Division.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldass Parekh said the present Monsoon prospects were very serious indeed. He trusted they would be favoured with rain, for if rain did not fall in the first week of August, the position would be a very grave one. He asked that Kaira should be constituted a separate district for judicial purposes.

The Council than adjourned for lunch.]

The first speaker after luncheon was Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Rodda who spoke of the improvement effected in the new curriculum for secondary schools and appreciated the advantages of teaching more subjects by vernaculars. He denied that with zeal for education they had overlooked medical relief and sanitation. On the contrary had it not been for education they would not have realised their needs in other directions. He also advocated a Training College for the Southern Division and, concluding, said rain had already fallen in more districts of the Southern Division and the Southern Mahratta Country was safe. He hoped that more and plentiful rain would fall before the monsoon ended.

The Hon'ble Sirdar Edalji Modi argued in favour of higher rates of pay for talatis and a larger provision of tube wells at the expense of ryots.

The Hon'ble Manmohandas Ramji pointed out that the expenditure was increasing at an alarming rate, while revenue had now reached a stage when it was never likely to expend at the same rate at which it had done in the past. He referred with pleasure to the opening of the Agricultural College and hoped the presidency would soon be provided with a well equipped Commercial College.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Raffuddin Ahmed remarked in regard to proceedings of this Council that the true spirit of a reformed Council was being introduced; a system of coordination rather than subordination was being introduced which was a matter of satisfaction to those who had high hopes of the reformed Councils. He urged the need of the Mahomedan community of one high school in which instruction was given in their own tongue. There was at Poona the only Anglo-Urdu school in the Presidency and he urged it should be raised to the status of a high school

The Hon'ble Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy expressed his conviction that His Excellency would be supported by the public in his laudable efforts to check gambling. He could assure His Excellency that the action he had taken met with the unqualified approval of the public except those to whom horse racing was a matter of business. He presumed the budget allotment for the Durbar included expenses in connection with Their Majesties' reception in this presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghunath Karandikar asked the Government to provide a training school for the Village Police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola congratulated the Government on the firmness with which it had decided to deal with the racing scandal. The public had had the question before them for some considerable time and had wondered why there should be race special charges and other facilities to encourage racing. The number of meetings had increased to something like 42 or 45, being between Bombay and Poona approximately one a week. As far as he had been able to judge a very large proportion of the public supported the Government in the steps which it proposed to take to reduce the number of meetings and to do away with bookmakers and to give racing a sporting character rather than of gambling which it had recently assumed.

Mr. Ebrahim also urged the Government to add three principal Mahomedan holidays to the official list of holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Referring to Dr. Nariman's speech, he sought to show that large sums of money were spent on sanitation and medical relief. Sanitary measures could not have their greatest effect without education and it was mainly for this reason that he had advocated the extension of primary education.

## SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was tired of the chorus of congratulation on the Budget. While he admired the brilliance of the sun he liked to seek out the spots on it. He attacked the policy of increasing the provincial allocation and took up Mr. Fazulbhoy Chenoy for having stated in Council a year ago that the time had come when the wishes of the electorate had the effect in stopping the proceedings in local Councils. He admitted there was supposed to be one official majority, but now the official members were not all elected and he maintained without election they could not be in direct conduct with the electorate. Many non-official members out-heroded herod and were more official than the officials. He regretted that in the newspapers and in societies and individuals the old division of loyal and disloyal was disappearing and the people now were classified as the pro-Government and anti-Government. Until the members of that Council ceased to be ever pro-Government or anti Government, but were responsible to the people for what they did and said in that Council nothing could be more disastrous than to invest the Provincial Councils with powers of taxation to any extent whatever.

His Excellency here intimated that under the time limit, the speaker only had two minutes more.

Sir Pherozeshah—"What, only, two minutes? I did not think the twenty minutes had nearly expired, but I must accept the accuracy of your Excellency's watch. In that case I can only enter a protest against the exercise of your Excellency's discretion. It is very well to put a limit of five, ten or fifteen minutes on a member's speech in discussing a motion, but when general discussion is in progress on a Budget of this kind when every head is to considered, to limit a members speech to twenty minutes is simply to shut his mouth."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp was in considerable sympathy with Mr. Nariman's objecting to the wholesale spread of education without regard the due supply of trained teachers and sanitary schools. At the present time in educational matters there seemed to be rivalry between the principles of quantity and of quality. People came to the Council continually pressing for more schools, more schools and still more schools, but when he saw the poverty-stricken appearance of some masters and the incompetence of others and the wretched and over-crowded rooms in which the masters tried to teach four, five or even six classes at once, he could not help feeling that although it was very desirable that new schools should be provided at villages where there was a real demand for them, they must, by no means, overlook the requirements of the existing schools. The necessary of hostels had been pressed upon them. Experience had shown this to be a difficult subject. There was prejudice in this country against masters keeping boarding houses as at home, and students often would not go into hostels, because they found it a little cheaper to find their own quarters in a city. If they could persuade private people to start boarding houses, it would be a good thing, but it was doubtful. They could conduct them cheaply enough to attract students. In regard to the new secondary curriculum, he had seen some strange criticisms in the newspapers. It had been stated that it was intended to discourage English and for political reasons. He need not say that was quite baseless and if the curriculum were taken as a whole, it would be seen that the need for the efficient teaching of English was emphasised. There was a recommendation that to a certain extent, certain subjects should be taught in the vernaculars, but it was not correct that such teaching was compulsory. The recommendation only was made to headmasters and they were allowed to exercise direction. In regard to the demand for a Training College for the Carnatic, he thought somebody would have to find a lot of money. A movement towards the foundation of such a College would be sympathetically received, but the first move should come from the people themselves.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

## UTTA MARKET REPORT.

### Short-time Working of Mills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The jute market was quieter to-day for bales and not a great deal of business was done, while in the gunny market a fair trade was done.

At a meeting held at noon the result of short-time voting was made known. Eighty per cent. of the mills were in favour that from September 1st the mills will only run four days of fifteen hours each weekly.

A quieter tone prevailed in the money market and the share market was quiet with little business passing in any section.

## BROACH CITY MUNICIPALITY.

A LOCAL correspondent writes :—A crowded and representative meeting of the citizens and ratepayers of Broach was held at the Govind Bhuwan Theatre on the 15th instant at the invitation of the Broach District Association to protest against the increase in the House Tax and Wheel Tax proposed by the Municipality of Broach. Although under the District Municipal Act the Municipality is bound to invite objections, if any, to the proposed taxation and had issued notices accordingly, the services of the town crier were refused by the Municipal Chief Officer for the summoning of the meeting. The President of the Municipality also declined to furnish copies of the Resolutions passed by the Municipality in this connexion on technical ground though the information was sought for by a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Chairman elect of the meeting of protest, the Honourable Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that he, and before him his father, the late Honourable Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., had been Presidents of the Broach Municipality for several years. He knew from long intimate experience and knowledge that the income of the Municipality was sufficient to meet ordinary expenditure and to leave a fair surplus. Though the Municipality had met its expenditure on plagues and famine without a loan or Government assistance, it had a balance of Rs. 76,000 to its credit. The Municipality had no costly scheme on hand, nor had they any programme of expensive works. If the new Municipal Board thought of having money first, and then of carrying out some programme yet unknown, he would venture to point out that many works budgeted accomplishment in the past had to be given up for want of materials. As regards the proposed increase in the House and Wheel Taxes, and the levying of octroi on certain classes of iron goods, the Chairman pointed out that the rate of these taxes in Broach was already higher than that which obtained, for instance, in Ahmedabad and Surat, and yet Broach was not as wealthy or flourishing a City as these Cities. The Chairman then referred to the notification published by the Municipality and pointed out that the increase proposed was on the rising scale, with the result that the proposed rates were double and tripal the existing rates as the value of the taxed houses increased. Under the existing scale, houses worth above Rs. 50,0.0 and more had to pay Rs. 100, but under the proposed scheme, there was no limit fixed which the progressive increase was to stop. The Chairman remarked that under the Court Fees Act, the Government stopped at a certain maximum, but the proposed scheme recognised no such limit. The Chairman pointed out that as regarded the proposed increase in the Wheel Tax the same remarks applied.

Mr. Motilal Sakarlal Thakore was then called upon to move the first Resolution, which read as follows :—"That the citizens of Broach assembled do not see any good reasons for immediately raising the scale of taxation. If water works are sanctioned and money is needed therefore then the question of increased taxation may be considered. It would be quite premature now." Mr. Thakore said that they had now real Local self-Government, yet it was strange that they had been called upon to pay increased taxes without knowing the purposes for which more money was wanted. There were some guesses in the local papers, but they did not know whether they were guesses at the truth. As the resolution which he moved shewed, one very probable surmise was the proposed water-works for the town. He did not object to water-works, if the town could afford to have them, with drainage. He would remind his hearers to bear Lord Curzon's advice in mind and to cut their coat according to the cloth they had, but, the proposed increase in Municipal taxation could not be for that purpose as it was quite inadequate. As a matter of fact, Government had been generously pleased to bear the cost of preliminary survey and plans, and that act of grace had unlocked Rs. 50,000 which the Municipality had earmarked for the purpose. It was a sad commentary on the public spirit and courage of their representatives on the Municipal Board that with one exception they had declined to act on the re-valuation committee and voted to have an out-sider with a salary of Rs. 200 per month for revaluing properties in the town. If their representatives had not the courage or leisure to undertake unpleasant or unpopular Municipal duties, they had better not stick to their chairs. The speaker combated the prevailing notion of Broach being a rich town, and pointed out at length that if revaluation on houses in Broach were made on their capital value or letting value alone, much hardship would be wrought. He pointed out that any revaluation that may be made ought to be based on a nice consideration of many local factors, with which an out-sider, however able, would be incompetent to deal. The speaker concluded with emphatically suggesting that if the Municipal administration took pains to have a substantial return in labour, talent, service or materials for every farthing it spent, it would not require a greater income than it had for its ordinary purposes.

Mr. Maganlal N. Choksi seconded the Resolution. Mr. Mohanlal Manekla, a retired Municipal Councillor said in his days Municipal Councillors cheerfully undertook the task of valuation, and owing to their intimate knowledge of local conditions and rigidly practical methods, their valuation had commanded universal assent and satisfaction. He deprecated the proposed increase in taxation and hoped that the new Board would not turn out extravagant.

Mr. Ambashanker Harprasad seconded the Resolution. He complained that their representatives on the Municipal Board had voted the proposed increase in taxation, but were unable to explain why more money was wanted and had declined to discharge duties which obviously were theirs. All the wards in the City had pronounced the proposed increase in taxation as unnecessary and unjustified and had condemned the proposal to import a valuer with a high monthly salary. If their representatives did not care to justify their doings, the better course for them was to resign their seats and make room for persons who could reflect popular opinion on the Board. He said that if the Municipal administration carefully looked into the present system of collecting town duties and granting refunds, they would certainly be rewarded with an increase in revenue which would do away with the necessity of increased taxation. The Resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

Khan Bahadur Adarji Mancherji Dalal then moved the second Resolution which ran as under:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed committee to submit such representations as may be necessary and the President be requested to submit a copy of the resolution to the President Broach City, Municipality. And to such other authorities as may appear necessary."

Hon'ble Sirdar R. B. Motilal Chunilal, Khan Bahadur Adarji Mancherji Dalal, Mr. A. U. Malji, Mr. M. N. Choksi, Mr. H.I. Majmundar, Mr. Ambashanker H., Mr. Mohanlal M., Mr. Fakirji Ardeshir and Mr. Ibrahim M. Killodar.

Khan Bahadur Adarji, in proposing the Resolution, said that if increased revenue were legitimately needed and necessity therefore established, he would not hesitate to pay more. But as matters stood, they did not know what the Municipality wanted more money for. He thought it to be the duty of every ratepayer to resist the imposition of increased taxes under such circumstances. He, therefore, thought that a strong committee was necessary to place their views before proper authorities. He regretted that their representatives had chosen neither to consult their constituents nor to reflect their views. If their representatives did not think it fit to justify their action or to carry out their constituents' wishes, they ought, in all fairness, cease to represent them. The speaker pointed out anomalies in the proposed rates and said they must husband their resources for really urgent schemes of public utility.

Mr. Ambashanker Malji seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

There were constant cries of "shame" for the elected members.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## USE OF MORPHIA IN MEDICINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Fifth Presidency Magistrate to-day fined Kabiraj Kristo Chunder Bisarad, a well-known Indian medical practitioner, Rs. 15 for manufacturing medicine containing morphia. The Kabirajes held a meeting and resolved to memorialise the Government praying for the alteration of the law.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

### Bombay Gym. vs. By. Ry. Institute.

On Tuesday evening, on the Cooperage, Bombay, the Bombay Gymkhana played a fixture in the Harwood League with the Byculla Railway Institute. The weather was fine though dull, but the attendance was not large. Soon after the start the Gymkhana showed themselves to be the stronger team and attacked their opponents' goal almost throughout the game.

The Gymkhana attacked from the start and forced a corner which, however, was not converted. A rally was made by the railwaymen, but it was only momentary and Findlay took the ball back towards the Byculla goal, but failed to score. Some moments later, the Gymkhana centre-forward gave Smith a tricky shot which he got rid of nimbly. The Institute team visited the Gymkhana goal, but did not succeed in breaking through their opponents' defence and the ball went to the Gymkhana forwards, Findlay terminating the run by beating Smith with a hot shot, Soon after the same player gave his side a second point with a low shot in the corner of the net. The Gymkhana now had much the better of the exchanges. but he did not seem able to put in any effective shots and half-time came without any addition to their score :

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals
By. Railway Institute..... nil

After the interval, Cupper made a good run for the Gymkhana, but Smith dispossessed him of the ball pluckily on the goal line. The Byculla custodian was now tested on several occasions but saved cleverly, until Willmott took a long shot which he allowed to slip through his hands. The Byculla team now rallied and Jackson almost succeeded in pulling the ball past Lewin, the latter just effecting a save in time. Play now became uneventful though the exchanges were in favour of the Gymkhana, whose shooting at this period was somewhat wild. Smith continued to save well, although Cupper beat him at close quarters. From the kick off, Jackson made a run for the railwaymen and put in a splendid shot which Lewin saved brilliantly. Findlay, however, gave the Gymkhana a fifth goal just as the whistle blew. Score :

Bombay Gymkhana.....5 goals
By-Railway Institute ..... nil.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA : Goal. Lewin; backs, Deane and Willmott; half-backs, Sturrock, Barrett and Sim; forwards, Kennedy, Fletcher, Findlay, Cupper and Kerr.

BYCULLA RY. INSTITUTE :—Goal, Smith; backs, Topper and Cotterill; half-backs, Major, Gardiner and Reynolds; forwards, Handerson Brown, Stokes, Jackson, Cousens and Lobo.

### THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

| | P | W. | L. | D. | Goals. For | Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Watwicks ..... | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 1 | 16 |
| R. G. A. ..... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 14 | 11 |
| Bombay Gymkhana ..... | 9 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 12 | 10 |
| Bombay F. C. ..... | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 10 |
| Telegraphs ..... | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 7 |
| Byculla Ry. Institute ..... | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 5 |
| B. V. A. ..... | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 5 |
| Y. M. C. A. ..... | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 4 |

## GOVERNMENT AND THE TURF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The reasons of there being a bill in the discussion on the contemplated Book-maker and the limitation of the number of the meetings is not far to seek.

The printers, gamblers, handicappers and bookeys have scored a point. They have succeeded so far that there is going to be no immediate action by the Government and the flashing advertisements of the Poona Meetings clearly indicate that they do not mean to act upon the friendly advice given them in the issue of the "Times" of the 5th instant, and also in your paper. They either seem to think that there is absolutely no room for any improvement on the Turf, or that the cloud having passed away and the anti-gambling campaign having also died away, the matter can well stand over to some auspicious moment which may bring an eternal blessing to the Bookey. "The Devil save the Bookey" ?

The anti-gamblers have been mistified. They had seen a ray of hope dawn on the horison, but now they have begun to feel that the said ray was nothing more than the illusory lake in the desert of Sarah. The majority of the members W. I. T. C. seem to think that there can be no races without the ring and the book-makers. There is therefore, no wonder that they should postpone the consideration of the abolition of the book-maker. It may be that Government do not mean to take any action for a year more but does that justify the postponement of the consideration of the question of the various vices on the Turf till the whole of the Poona season is over.

The various abuses of the Turf have been hotly discussed in newspaper and in other papers ever since the month of April, and surely the Stewards do not mean to suggest that each and every one of the complaint as is pointed out by a correspondent Handicap in the issue of the "Times" of 9th ultimo is a silly legand about the Bhatia and other communities. There must be some truth in them ; and if so why not apply that experience in the very first meetings and improve the manners and methods of the Turf rather than allow the things to go on as they do ? Had they given their cool and calm deliberation to the subject they could have been able to carry out at least some reforms for the present season. Heretofore on several occasions, complaints have been made to them about the dishonest owners of the runners, the dishonest Jokeys and the dishonest bookeys. The names of such worthies are not unknown to them. They could surely have resolved upon at least preventing such black sheep from taking part in the races. They are not unmindful that the race specials now-a-days have been practically gambling houses and bring the Turf into disrepute They could surely have in consultation with the Railway authorities found out some modus operandi for checking the same. The question of race specials arises only in Poona season and not in Bombay season. This was a question which they could well have considered. If they did not mean to abolish the ring altogether unless the Government took drastic measures or unless they were forced to do so they could surely have limited the number of stalls of the bookeys. They could surely have framed some rules that the Turf was not the shop of the blood-sucking Marwaries nor the Marwadi rialto for carrying on money transactions and they could surely have seen that these worthies who ruin the young scions of the Native and European Community at least do not carry on their transactions within their enclosures. Then again in view of the Government suggestion about limiting the number of meetings, one would surely have expected them to meet half way and not to have such a heavy and cumbrous programme like the one that has been fixed for the present Poona season. The public have up to now remained in the total dark as to the exact text of the Government letters and replies thereto. The public to whom the Stewards invite to racing ought to have been taken into confidence as to the exact terms of the communique to enable the public to judge as to whether the action proposed to be taken by the Government was arbitrary or otherwise.

I will now, Sir, come to a few recent instances which the gamblers and punters and race-goers and handicaps may well consider as the silly legands of the losses.

Sir, having regard to your fertile resources you must have collected tragic typical instances of the wreck and ruin of many a punters and gamblers. I think I may as well without naming the individuals supply you a few of such instances. I have in one of my previous letters referred to the enormous Bhatia losses in the Mill industry circle only and I am glad to inform you that the members of the native piece-goods Association have taken up the matter and having regard to the frailty of several of the employees in the Market, the Government are to be humbly invited to take action for the abolition of the ring. To give here a few instances will not be inopportune.

(a) A young Bhatia inherited a large fortune from his father as also the fortune of his deceased wife in all amounting to several lacks which mostly went to fill the coffers of the book-makers and the Marwaries of the race-course and the youth had to remain concealed for over a year to avoid executions and ultimately got his discharge from the Bankruptcy Court.

(b) Also a Bhatia a cashier in a well-known firm committed large defulcations. He, it is said, betted away as much as Rs. 70,000 in one meeting alone, and has either committed suicide or has run away the warrant from Police Court hanging over his head.

(c) An outstanding Collector earning Rs. 20 a month, could afford to bet away over 5,000 in one meeting and had to run away.

(d) A cotton broker who had lost heavily ended his life by opium poisoning.

(e) A salesman could well afford to spend away about a lakh of rupees on the Maidan and in order to conceal his losses, had to misappropriate the bales belonging to his masters and, on police proceedings being taken, bolted.

(f) A Lohana merchant who was not satisfied with his mercantile pursuits, thought he could make a fortune on the race course, he purchases goods worth several thousand rupees from the Bazar raises moneys thereon and having lost in racing comes before the Insolvency Court, where he is sentenced for procuring goods on false pretences.

(g) Also a Lohana merchant purchases goods from the Bazar disposes of it and partially plays it away on the race course. His schedule indicates debts over a lakh assets nil and his discharge is postponed.

(h) Inherits a fortune from his father, jointly with his young brother. After having spent away all the valuable jewellery and cash, he creates successively 5 or 6 incumbrances on the valuable immoveable estates. Within an year or two, action is taken on behalf of the younger brother that the incumbrances having been created for immoral purposes viz., gambling on the race course are not binding upon the minors interest and the result is that after a heavy litigation only the 1st mortgagee is able to get back his moneys the others do not get a pie and the worthy punter to avoid his creditors, miserably wanders from place to place and at last goes to Mahi in the French territories where he is at present taken care of by some missionaries who having taken compasion upon him have put him to some job. The unfortunate wife of this worthy punter dies broken hearted in a state of misery.

(i) A young Scion of Memon community after losses on the Turf brings disgrace to the good name of his father.

(j) A young Parsi who has squandered away a good part of the fortune of his living father and whom his father declines to give any further aid, threatens to commit suicide the result is that his newly-married wife gets horror-striken and she consents to get a handsome settlement made upon her by her father revoked from which her worthy husband discharges his what are called the "debts of honour" on the Turf.

There are many more instances of the unfortunate victims of the bookeys which I know of, of the utter ruin of various other communities and the chivalry of the Dwarkadas Dharamsey on the Turf is being reported from day to day in the reports of the mill litigations. Let these be called silly legands but they are hard facts pure and simple.

Sir, those who go to the Jotta Patia speculations say that after the few prosecutions and the removal of the same from the Marwari Bazar has lessened the number by more than half. Why can not the limitation of the number of meetings mitigate the gambling on the Turf ?—Yours etc.,

W. S. HALAI.

Bombay July 22.

## THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

(Continued from page 4).

We shall soon see the breaking up of a very famous stable, as Mr. Walter Winans intends selling his show horses when he disposes of his English estate. This sportsman makes no secret of the fact that it is his dislike for the financial methods of Lloyd-George, which induces him to sell Surrenden Park and live abroad, Mr. Winans says he has already contributed about £2,000,000 to the revenue, and is now tired of being "bled." It is a great pity, but it is much to be feared the methods of the Welsh lawyer will cause many other good sportsmen to follow Mr. Winan's lead in regard to disposing of their English estates and investing money where it is not looked on as loot for the unfit. An Australian tour will improve his batting, but on the other hand, it will enable the Australians to get used to his bowling. The writer's idea for a Test Match team is to select barsmen who know the attack and bowlers who are strange to the visitors so far as is practical,

It was the turn of the Lancashire batsmen to set up a new record this week, their 676 for 7 wickets against Hants being the highest total of the County at Old Trafford. Of this big total, R. H. Spooner contributed 186, Sharp 135, and R. G. McLeod 101. Just to keep pace with the batsmen, the Lancashire bowlers then got rid of their rivals for very low scores, Dean taking 10 wickets for 65, Cook 6 for 68 and Huddleston 2 for 13. The Yorkshire cracks have also been busy, Rhodes making 92 against Worcestershire, whilst Hirst took 6 wickets for 66 and Booth 6 for 51.

Another bowling feat worth mentioning was J. F. Ireland's in the Oxford vs. Cambridge match, the Light Blue captain taking 5 wickets for 25, and performing the "hat trick" during the opening innings of the Dark Blues.

### AMATEURS' GOOD FORM.

The opening days of the Amateur vs. Professional match at Kennington Oval was noteworthy for a fine batting display by P. F. Warner and R. H. Spooner. The former was unlucky in just missing his century by 9, but the Lancashire man did better and completed his hundred out of 196 in three hours.

## FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The East Yorks from Fyzabad qualified themselves to take part in the final of the Challenge Shield Competition after beating the Calcutta F. C. to-day by a goal to nil. The score was made towards the close of the game.

Nineteen hits out of twenty rounds, fired in a minute and a half, have been made by the men of the Royal Garrison Artillery at Cliff End Fort, Isle of Wight, when firing with 6in. guns at about 5,000 yards range.

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS !!!

*DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere


## BY THE WAY.

### YORKSHIRE TRUMPET AND YORKSHIRE FISTS.

To see such conductors (the article continues) waving a cornopean, while "T' Twel Mass o' Mozart or S'lectahuns fram t' Narma, as they were conversationally called, were being played in rather slow—and consequently Lofthouse—time, was a hopeful sight for those who travel through the moorland district in the constant fear that some ruffian will "fettle their mouths with a brick": I do not pretend to say that because "Ah the la morte!" is blown upon a Yorkshire trumpet, fighting is altogether a stranger to Yorkshire fists, but I think that the man who conducts the melodies of Bellini, although in a crimson waistcoat and corduroys, is not likely to bite off his neighbour's ear or to gouge out his neighbour's eye, and is very likely to have a humanising influence on some of his less cultivated brethren besides.

### GOOD FOR THE "GOLDEN LION."

The prizes were awarded, in this order, to Lofthouse, Guisboro', Farndale, Bilsdale, and Aislaby : The cheers and groans were sufficiently loud and antagonistic to warrant the presence of the police officers, who had come from every village within twenty miles. The final musical assault of the day was the triumphal return of the five bands, in the order of their adjudged excellence, to the devoted and expectant Golden Lion, where all the dirty glasses and mugs of the morning had been washed for the afternoon, and where fresh barrels of ale were set under groaning machines to satisfy the demands made, as the bands marched into the village, all playing at once, and all playing different tunes, amidst the barkiag of dogs, the shouting of children, the cheering of friends, and the groaning of enemies—a din which can only be compared to Bartholomew Fair in its palmiest days, when every showman was beating his gong, and declaring that he alone was the possessor of the original spotted boy. No doubt the sequel to a musical prize-fight to-day is a very different thing.

### A MUSICAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

A correspondent of the "British Bandsman" gives an amusing account in a recent issue of a band contest at Lofthouse, between Whitby and Redcar, just over fifty years ago : When Mr. Jones's March had been decently blown through by the five brass bands and then got rid of, the second test of comparative merit took place, the performance of the operatic and sacred selections. The same rotation was again observed, and after Guisboro' had led off with a number of airs from "Il Trovatore," the Lofthouse Band followed with the "Hallelujah Chorus," and the moor bands of Aislaby, Farndale, and Bilsdale respectively, with selections from "La Somnambula," "Lucrezia Borgia," and Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." To say that the performance of these difficult pieces approached perfection would only convey an untruth, but it far exceeded the ordinary standard of civilisation existing at the places from which the bands were drawn. The Bilsdale Band, although playing with less spirit, perhaps, than some of their rivals, had a keen sense of harmony and a rich mellow tone. It was a sight to see the leader of this band, a short and sunburnt young man, like a country "boots," dressed in a waistcoat that might have been a piece of leopard's skin, except that the ground, instead of brown, was crimson, and the spots, instead of being black, were a very prominent white. There were several other moor flowers in this and other bands with a taste for very similar waistcoats ; and not the unapproachable Jullien, in all his glory, could compare with one of these.

### NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE AND ROBERT BURNS.

Some hitherto unpublished letters of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author of "The Scarlet Letter," have recently been discovered. They deal with his visit to England and give his impressions of John Bull and his Island. But Hawthorne has already recorded these impressions. He came to see the land of Burns, and was pretty frank about what he saw. He was staggered to find that Burns dwelt in "a wretched Dumfries hovel" in "a vile lane without a tree or a blade of grass between the paving-stones," Mauchline, he found to be "as ugly a place as mortal man could contrive to make." Mossgiel, where the poet once tilled his acres, was "less fit for a human habitation than for a pig-sty or a donkey stable." And so on. On the whole—remarks the "Glasgow News" sardonically—we have had perhaps enough of Hawthorne's impressions.

### RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS IN FRANCE.

It is frequently stated that the present Government in France is so anti-Clerical that the prefets have been emboldened everywhere to forbid religious processions, which are expressly permitted under the Separation Law provided that do not interfere with the public peace. To judge from the report in the "Temps" of a Catholic demonstration that was recently held at Roubaix, the charge against the Government would appear to be quite unfounded. There a procession of young men from the Catholic athletic clubs (which correspond to our Y. M. C. A.) was allowed to parade the streets under the supervision of Mgr. Dalamaire and a number of priests, although the anti-Cleric

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The rainfall has not extended. The tendency towards improvement still progresses, though slowly, and is chiefly apparent in the field of the Bay of Bengal current. The chief rainfall amounts are :—Minbu and Chittagong, two; Dhubri, Shillong and Bogra, one and a half; Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, one; and Mercara, one and a half.

The forecast shows that there is still a probability that the rainfall will spread into Bihar. Thundershowers may occur in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The rainfall is likely to extend into the interior and the south of the Peninsula.

### WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line steamer "Castalia," Captain J. Hamilton, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, reports that she encountered moderate to strong south-west monsoon between longitude 53 and 68 degree east, thence to arrival variable winds S.-W. to N.-W., but had no rain.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer "Naderi," Captain Thos. Hughes, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hodeida via Aden, experienced strong W. S. W. winds, heavy passing clouds and rough following sea.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Mpin. Byculla upto 5 in Ots | Fort Colaba, 5 in Ots | In Ots | In Ots |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ..... | 25·03 | 24·73 | 24·86 | 23·44 |
| Tuesday, 25th July ..... | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·01 | 0·01 |
| Total ..... | 25·03 | 24·73 | 24·87 | 23·45 |
| Same date last year ..... | 32·67 | 28·61 | 28·61 | 27·03 |

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., COLABA HILL, July 25.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1909. | Corpdg. Total 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Gamballa Hill ... | 0 00 | 21 35 | 52 11 | 30 80 |

### RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway up to the week ending Friday, 14th July, 1911 :—

| | In. | Cts. | | In. | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jubbulpore ..... | 12 | 18 | Khervadi ..... | 5 | 65 |
| Raver ..... | 3 | 90 | Nasik ..... | 5 | 31 |
| Nimbhora ..... | 5 | 40 | Devlali ..... | 6 | 88 |
| Burhanpur ..... | 8 | 45 | Ghoti ..... | 21 | 23 |
| Varangaon ..... | 6 | 63 | Hotgi ..... | 9 | 74 |
| Bhadli ..... | 11 | 20 | Mohol ..... | 8 | 85 |
| Jalgaon ..... | 8 | 50 | Madha ..... | 4 | 75 |
| Shirsoli ..... | 11 | 11 | Barsi Junction ... | 3 | 70 |
| Mhaswad ..... | 8 | 64 | Kem ..... | 5 | 28 |
| Maheji ..... | 7 | 29 | Jeur ..... | 14 | 63 |
| Pachora ..... | 10 | 94 | Poncalvadi ..... | 7 | 25 |
| Kajgaon ..... | 7 | 54 | Diksal ..... | 7 | 90 |
| Rajmane ..... | 16 | 65 | Dhond ..... | 5 | 2 |
| Chaligaon ..... | 10 | 92 | Talegaon ..... | 9 | 54 |
| Naydongri ..... | 7 | 5 | Lonavla ..... | 37 | 78 |
| Nandgaon ..... | 11 | 91 | Neral ..... | 33 | 44 |
| Manmad ..... | 7 | 52 | Kasara ..... | 36 | 52 |
| Lasalgaon ..... | 5 | 47 | | | |

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·10" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except at Multan. Day temperature is normal at Multan and in excess at other stations; night temperature is also above normal at Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is above normal, the excess during the day being 14° to 17° F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect except in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·25" of rain and Karwar 0·26". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased on the west coast of the Peninsula, and is now only local. Isolated light showers have occurred in the north-east Central Provinces and the east Punjab.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula. Isolated showers may occur in the southern half of the Deccan, the Central Provinces and the south United Provinces.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (24th) ..... | 91·3 | 84·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask ..... | 92·3 | 84·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muscat (24th) ..... | 104·8 | 91·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Multan ..... | 102·3 | 86·0 | ... | 1·55 |
| Rawalpindi ..... | 102·4 | 76·4 | ... | 3·23 |
| Lahore ..... | 107·4 | 84·2 | ... | 3·24 |
| Sirsa ..... | 105·8 | 86·5 | ... | 2·20 |
| Ambala ..... | 105·5 | 78·9 | ... | 6·67 |
| Delhi ..... | 104·0 | 84·3 | 0·10 | 5·26 |
| Agra ..... | 106·0 | 82·0 | 0·01 | 1·22 |
| Mainpuri ..... | 107·8 | 82·1 | 0·05 | 3·44 |
| Jhansi ..... | 104·0 | 84·5 | ... | 3·29 |
| Cawnpore ..... | 107·2 | 86·4 | ... | 1·32 |
| Allahabad ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jacobabad ..... | 110·1 | 80·8 | ... | 0·05 |
| Karachi ..... | 84·5 | 78·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ajmer ..... | 95·9 | 80·2 | .. | 1·95 |
| Jaipur ..... | 100·2 | 80·1 | ... | 7·43 |
| Kotah ..... | 100·0 | 82·1 | ... | 4·54 |
| Bhuj ..... | 92·5 | 78·0 | ... | 1·16 |
| Dwarka ..... | 81·8 | 79·7 | ... | 0·79 |
| Veraval ..... | 84·1 | 79·3 | ... | 3·93 |
| Rajkot ..... | 95·1 | 77·0 | ... | 2·82 |
| Jabuwagar Para ..... | 99·6 | 77·5 | .. | 3·63 |
| Surat ..... | 89·8 | 78·6 | ... | 8·04 |
| Ahmedabad ..... | 98·6 | 78·7 | ... | 6·73 |
| Deesa ..... | 102·8 | 78·9 | ... | 7·35 |
| Neemuch ..... | 91·4 | 73·2 | ... | 9·24 |
| Indore ..... | 88·6 | 72·1 | ... | 7·11 |
| Jubbulpore ..... | 86·8 | 74·3 | 0·15 | 14·18 |
| Sangor ..... | 88·7 | 74·1 | ... | 16·03 |
| Hoshangabad ..... | 89·1 | 73·9 | ... | 11·11 |
| Khandwa ..... | 91·2 | 77·6 | ... | 8·38 |
| Akola ..... | 93·7 | 76·1 | ... | 9·55 |
| Amraoti ..... | 92·8 | 75·3 | ... | 9·18 |
| Nagpur ..... | 90·6 | 76·8 | ... | 19·47 |
| Chanda ..... | 93·0 | 77·5 | ... | 17·89 |
| Saipur ..... | 91·2 | 77·6 | ... | 18·72 |
| Bombay ..... | 86·9 | 79·9 | 0·01 | 23·45 |
| Ratnagiri ..... | 85·8 | 76·9 | 0·25 | 42·06 |
| Mormugao ..... | 84·0 | 78·7 | 0·04 | 48·57 |
| Karwar ..... | 83·8 | 77·0 | 0·26 | 52·23 |
| Malegaon ..... | 90·9 | 74·6 | ... | 13·86 |
| Ahmednagar ..... | 87·1 | 68·5 | ... | 12·18 |
| Poona ..... | 85·0 | ? | ... | 6·80 |
| Sholapur ..... | 92·8 | 69·4 | ... | 3·11 |
| Bijapur ..... | 90·2 | 69·2 | ... | 7·29 |
| Belgaum ..... | 79·3 | 66·5 | ... | 19·61 |
| Ahmednagar ..... | 88·2 | 70·2 | ... | 11·62 |
| Hanamkonda (Indar) ..... | 92·4 | 74·2 | ... | 11·49 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 92·3 | 74·2 | 0·02 | 7·21 |
| Mangalore ..... | 85·3 | 72·3 | 0·07 | 60·13 |
| Calicut ..... | 84·3 | 74·6 | 0·73 | 61·64 |
| Cochin ..... | 83·7 | 77·7 | ... | 51·43 |
| Colombo ..... | 89·0 | 78·0 | ... | 8·52 |
| Masulipatam ..... | 98·3 | 78·8 | 0·03 | 7·88 |
| Bellary ..... | 95·5 | 74·3 | ... | 1·10 |
| Guddapah ..... | 100·7 | 74·1 | 0·06 | 5·69 |
| Madras ..... | 102·0 | 82·0 | 0·03 | 1·49 |
| Bangalore ..... | 88·3 | 64·8 | ... | 7·60 |
| Coimbatore ..... | 86·4 | 71·3 | ... | 10·09 |
| Trichinopoly ..... | 96·6 | 77·3 | ... | 1·31 |
| Nagapatam ..... | 95·5 | 79·5 | ... | 2·56 |

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## HOW TO KEEP WELL IN INDIA.

### A Physician's Valuable Words.

"Your stomach is only three-quarters of a stomach in India."

Those words of a distinguished officer in the Indian Army contain more practical wisdom than is to be found between the covers of many scientific manuals. While it is true the world over that "it is not what we eat, but what we digest, that does us good," it is doubly true in India, where the digestive machinery is, so to speak, a lowpower one. As Sir Thomas Stevenson and Sir Shirley Murphy have written, in the well-known treatise of hygiene which they edited, "the digestive powers are lessened, the nervous system is depressed, the functions of respiration and blood making, and the power of forming new and healthy tissue are all decreased in India. . . . The lungs and the heart, according to Parkes, show dwindling of structure, while the liver, spleen, and intestines are all more or less liable to become diseased."

It is, however, within the knowledge of everyone that life may be lived well and happily in India, provided it is remembered that the digestive system is the key which opens, alike, the doors of health and disease, for the nutrition of the whole body depends on it.

As, moreover, digestive disorders are the invariable forerunners of Enteric, Dysentery and other diseases, it is essential that primary care should be devoted to our food and drink, for the laws of personal hygiene which deal with cleanliness, clothing, etc., aregenerally known.

### THE VITAL NEED OF PHOSPHORUS.

One of the essential requirements for healthy life is phosphorus, which, as that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, has shown, is not only necessary for the manufacture of red blood corpuscles in their proper quantity and quality, but is also required for maintaining the delicate poise of the nervous system; and the final, healthy action of each organ depends on the proper stimulus it derives from the nervous system.

This phosphorus must, however, be supplied in a form which is easily digested, so that it can be readily assimilated and rapidly used to supply the overdrafts which the body constantly makes upon it under the exacting conditions of the Indian climate.

In its crude form phosphorus is quite useless, if not actually harmful. To exercise its physiological benefits it must be in what chemists call "organic combination," so that the body may utilise its vital properties.

Nothing supplies phosphorus in this form so readily, so simply, and so abundantly as Sanatogen. Universally known as the greatest reconstituent and most revitalising tonic-food in the world it consists of the body-building element of pure milk chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium, the form in which phosphorus exists in the brain and nervous system.

### THE BEST SOURCE OF PHOSPHORUS.

It is admitted by the whole medical fraternity that Sanatogen is the most digestible food substance in the world, and is so readily absorbed and free from waste that it is constantly prescribed in large quantities, even for patients in the acute stage of Enteric Fever.

Sanatogen is not to be regarded as a medicine, but as a food substance, for it supplies the body with important elements which are generally deficient in most articles of diet, as, in addition to phosphorus, it is abundantly rich in proteid or nitrogenous material. As a food, Sanatogen has won an unparalleled reputation among medical men as the "tonic food with lasting effects," for those who take it never suffer from the reaction which follows the use of ordinary tonics. Like all other valuable foods, Sanatogen may be taken for an indefinite time without losing its effect.

A small quantity of Sanatogen should, therefore, form part of the daily diet of every resident in India. Its restorative qualities in certain nervous conditions and diseases are well known, as well as in Anæmia and Malnutrition, in combating the after-effects of Malaria and Dysentery, and in building up the strength and increasing the weight in convalescence and general debility. It is, however, not so well known that the regular taking of Sanatogen prevents these conditions, and is the greatest safeguard to the general health which the Anglo-Indian can use.

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An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

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## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th July.

586. Musketry. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Saturday, the 29th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m, and Sunday, the 30th instant, from 9 a.m., to 12 noon.

587. Parade.—"G" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Rifles will be issued on parade.

588. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No. 6180 Vol. A. James. No. 7161 Vol. J. W. Meyers.

J. E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th July.

194. Strength.—The following members having joined are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as under :—

No 1387 Gunner J B Smith No 2 Coy No 1 Sub-Division.

No 1388 Gunner S K Shore No 2 Coy No 2 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A promenade concert will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, 9th August, to commence at 9-30 p.m.

Price of admission Rs. 2 which includes one lady.

Extra ladies tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained from the Committee, Lieut. Newman Taylor, Sergts. Forbes, Venn, Spilling, Barker, Greenstead, Bombr Bellamy and Gunner Dickson, and from the B V A Headquarters.


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## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### FASHIONS OF THE 'SEVENTIES AND 'EIGHTIES.

Fashions of the 'seventies and 'eighties of last century, with many modifications duly introduced to render them acceptable to the present generation, are so noticeable in the latest modes as to demand instant recognition from the chronicler of clothes. I do not allude only to the vogue of the flounce which was in high favour thirty years ago, says Mary Howarth writing in the "World" of mail week, but to the still more characteristic "bouillonnee," a mode of dealing with the filmy fabrics that succeeded a long period of almost exclusive allegiance to rich silks and stately satins, materials that did not brook the flippant dealings of running threads and the restraining cord. One of the most beautiful evening frocks I have seen of late reversed the usual order of things, by having a petticoat of blue ninon that touched the ground all round, and was arranged with a deep hem of "bouillonnees" supported by ninon-covered cords, over which came a dress of blue satin charmeuse sweeping the ground with an ample train and suggesting the robes of a peeress. I thought the design extremely appropriate and a very pleasant change after the multiplicity of chiffon tunics that have been seen over charmouse skirts. In the period from which the designers have been borrowing ideas, trails of flowers were used upon the evening costume, a fashion that has been revived during the present season. It is invariably the practice of the modern designer to elaborate the ideas of bygone times, and in the matter of flowers the use of lace, mousseline, tissue, and velvet is made of much account.

### NEW MANTLES AND PICTURE HATS.

The little mantles that are being worn have a still more antique air, and some of them combine the virtues of the scarf and the cape most pleasantly. Marquisette is a material used for the purpose of making a mantelet, and quite the most decorative are sprinkled with tiny pearls and have long ends hanging from a centre ornament of much magnificence. A cord epaulet upon one shoulder makes an excellent effect and forms an additional trimming. Among the picture hats that have taken the fancy of femininity this summer are those of the Rubens shape with a sweeping brim turned up at one side and there fastened beneath a mass of plumage, or in more simple guise by means of a "cocarde" of velvet ribbon. In millinery as in dresses a touch of black is most desirable, and is provided as a rule by means of velvet. A hat made of gold tissui with a band of black velvet round the crown has a gold tissue brim with a lace edge, turned up abruptly at one side and held by a bow of lace, above which wave ostrich feathers and fibre ospreys. Fascinatingly pretty motor bonnets are being made of Chinese straw sufficiently thin and loosely woven to show a lining of brightly coloured silk, which also appears beneath the brim and forms as well an adornment of little flowers intermingled with gold and silver tissue. A witch's bonnet is of a sensational pattern developed in black "crepe de Chine" with a border of vivid red satin and a little quilling of lace beneath.

### AT THE THEATRE.

Fans of a size several times larger than those that have fluttered of late, of really large dimensions, riveted my attention in the first act of Sardou's play "Above Suspicion," which is being played now at the Haymarket Theatre. The majority of the women in the reception-room scene carried them as an adjunct of their very smart frocks, one of which was made of gorgeous pink and gold Indian brocade, with the new tablier which covers the back of the dress instead of in the ordinary manner the front, and is a most effective means of displaying splendid patterns and rich embroideries. The salient features of Miss Alexandra Carlisle's toilettes are their wonderfully contrived folds and panels, the net result of which is an entirely delightful symmetry and a simplicity of truly commendable charm. Upon the ivory-white satin and filmy lace gown of the first act the half-and-half effect that is so often seen now was palpable—here a ripple of drapery, there a cascade of lace, with a small but splendid display of crystals and pearls. Another very noticeable item of the toilette is the quite small pyramidal nosegay that is carried, made of mauve and white orchids, loosely arranged—a lovely hint of colour. Miss Carlisle's pearl-grey gown of the second act, describable most truthfully as a thing of folds and panels, is refinement materialised, and very cleverly is the introduction made of a short band of dull gold tissue over spread with definitely gay but mellowed colourings of an Eastern type. The white chemisette is as simple as can possibly be, mercy a piece of stretched net hemmed round the throat and filmy hanging sleeves and a medallion of mother-of-pearl hung upon a fine chain, give a final touch of delicacy to the scheme. Once more the restful one-colour design is emphasised by a "negligee of lemon-tinted chiffon and Malines lace of precisely the same shade worn by Miss Alexandra Carlisle in the last tense scene. Different in every way are the quanit gowns seen in Pomander Walk at The Playhouse save that they, too, possess the delightful quality of simplicity. Miss Margery Maude wears her frilly frocks and ribbon fillets with artless grace, and her mother and the other characters in this idyll of 1805 are garbed in keeping with the charming scene.

### FLOWERS ON THE SLEEVE.

A new way has been found of wearing the bouquet which is an almost inevitable accompaniment of the gala toilette. It is fastened high upon the left arm, not a convinient position for natural flowers, which would be bruised and crushed very quickly. Artificial ones are substituted and they there is merit in the idea, if only on the score of novelty. As this is a summer of flower they are to be seen in every detail of the toilette. In a trousseau exhibited the other day I noticed spary of carnations embroidered upon a white brocade corset just over the heart!

### CHILDREN'S WARDROBES.

The pretty raiment that appertains to childhood may be forgotten in the stress of stately subjects on the great topic of clothes, but all the same the designers are never tired of introducing lovely novelties for the little ones, Some of the smartest dressmakers and tailors have departments for the toilettes of. "sweet and seven," and one renowned French couturiere, whose own little daughter plays the part of mannequin in her mother's establishment, exhibits a perfectly charming taste in "modes enfantines." Blur is the favourite choice for children this summer with white to make it sufficiently gay, and the fashionable shades of the dye, such as night blue, "old" blue, and "blue sombre," are preferred. For the tiniest of damsels a little straight knee-length frock is preferred, made of white nainsook braided with blue, above a broad skirt hem of bue silk, and ornamented in like manner beneath the throat. Her little closely-fitted bonnet is composed of lace. The French mother sanctions the use of tassels upon the frocks of her tiny daughters, and gives her child coats and hats that are exact replicas of her own. I note on the English mother's part, also, an increasing tendency to expand the hitherto rigid rule of denying the nursery folk silks and satins, and some of the smartest and prettiest of summer dresses are those composed of charmeuse, perfectly cut and very simply made.


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## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

### JULES JANIN, JOURNALIST.

The tablet fixed upon the house in Paris once occupied by Jules Janin is an indication that that writer, of whom the Goncourts said that his memory would live just as long as the floral "J. J." that grew on the lawn in front of the chalet at Passy, is not being forgotten by his fellow-countrymen. In England few read "L'Ane Mort" or "La Fin d'un Monde," partly because their author was on the traditionalist and unpopular side in the great Romantic stir of the thirties. On the other hand, he is known as a journalist by his appearance under the name of Etienne Lousteau in Balzac's "Illusions Perdues," and it is as a journalist that he is chiefly spoken of by the memoir writers of his time. His paper was the "Journal des Debats," and for forty years, without the intermission of a single Monday, he wrote a weekly article for it. Once, when it fell on unprosperous times and the editor had to cut down his remuneration to 6,000 francs, a rival paper, the "Moniteur Universel," offered him 24,000 francs for his work, but he refused. "Le brave homme!" exclaimed his editor, and he deserved it. Behind both author and journalist one comes upon a man with a deep note of good humour in his character. He was kindly to struggling authors, took pleasure in encouraging talent, and made one or two reputations. Of course he could do some hard hitting. He could be severe on Balzac, could slash a book of his friends the Goncourts, and could handle De Musset in a way that brought out a savage reply. When, however, others served him as he had others, he took it with perfect good humour, and said, with a smile: "This will not prevent all France from turning out at my funeral." Writing was a great source of happiness to him. His witty and graceful style flowed with perfect ease, and he had the gift of spinning striking phrases and took great delight in the phrases which he spun. It was, said someone, no more work for him to write than for nature to bring forth flowers or the song-bird to fill the woodland with melody.

### A WIDE READER.

"Jules Janin," says the same somewhat flowery writer, "enjoyed almost all his life that spontaneous blossoming and that fruitful germination which make his works, even when collected into volumes, like those fragile and fragrant growths of our gardens" Then, unlike those who adopt literature as a career because it has to do with books and find that in writing books of their own they have no time to read, he had leisure to read widely. No one preached with greater conviction the wholesome doctrine that a critic should always have upon his desk some one of the great masterpieces of literature than he, and he practised what he preached. Of his devotion to Horace, whom he translated into French prose, anecdotes used to be told. Of his collection of books M. Piedagnel, in an uncritical but sympathetic monograph, gives us some idea. It contained editions of the classics by the Aldines, the Elzevirs, and Stephanus. Modern books were present in sumptuous attire, printed on the choicest papers and bound by the most artistic binders, while presentation copies with valuable autographs abounded. Once he found that his parrot, a creature of scarlet and green with a beak that could cleave a bar of steel, had laid waste part of his treasure. Janin smiled, "The parrot is the symbol of the critic," he said; "being able to build nothing, he tries to destroy everything." Then, addressing the bird, he added, "Go on, my boy, go on with your article." He evidently had a lovable side. All France turned out at his funeral in 1874, and, it would seem, France has not forgotten him yet.

### THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

In the course of the discussion on the 24th clause of the Copyright Bill the anomalous nature of the relations existing between the United States and England in the matter of copyright was faced with a refreshing frankness. The state of things is manifestly unfair; nevertheless, Mr. Joynson-Hicks's suggestion, however, natural, that a printing and binding clause should be inserted in the English Act is an undesirable one, partly because it is too obvious an instance of "retaliation" and partly because present arrangements, however faulty in theory, work out reasonably well in practice. British printing has suffered less than was expected from books which would otherwise have been printed in this country being printed in America and imported, while authors are coming to lay their count with diminished profits on their American editions. While agreeing, therefore with Sir Gilbert Parker that the "status quo" is the best that we can hope for at present it is possible to differ from him when he contends that the introduction of a printing and binding clause into the British Act would be followed in America by the immediate withdrawal in that country of protection to British books on any condition. It is true that the present state of things, imperfect as it is, was a compromise only reached after a long struggle. But the struggle would not have been so long if the American authors had been so influential a body as they now are. It was they chiefly who in the old days suffered from the unrestricted piracy. Irving could not get a reasonable price for his books, and an American publisher would refuse to issue an edition of a native author's work even at the latter's own cost, on the ground that he could keep his presses going with English books which he could have for nothing and the wide success of which was certain. Nowadays the rights of authors are more clearly recognised, and authors have improved facilities for enforcing them. Moreover, even the publishers, who have at last won the battle for net fiction, might be found standing behind the authors and opposing the reintroduction of chaos into the world of the book trade, while, as it is interesting to note, such publications as the Chicago "Dial" and the New York "Publishers' Weekly" have consistently opposed the printing and binding clause of the United States Act.

### LYRICAL PASSAGES IN SCOTT'S NOVELS.

Someone writing to one of the weeklies has been asking the meaning of the allusion in these two lines from a lyric in "Waverley"—

Let the clan of grey Fingon, whose offspring has given
Such heroes to earth and such martyrs to heaven . . .

The allusion, of course, is to the clan Mackinnon, one of the branches of which had Fingon for progenitor, and perhaps Scott as he wrote was thinking of that Major General Henry Mackinnon—probably the "our friend Henry" of the letter to Joanna Baillie—who had fallen at Ciudad Rodrigo less than two years before. The fact that the couplet quoted occurs in a set of verses sung by one of the characters of "Waverley" is a reminder how frequent in Scott the insertion of lyrical passages in his novels is. Just as Izaak Walton hears honest Maudlin while she milks the sand-red cow singing Marlowe's song, so Scott's characters have a way of overhearing singers who, not content with humming over a stanza or so, sing continuously whole poems. If it were only in the Scottish novels that this happened one would explain it by Principal Shairp's theory that however hard and emotional the Scot seems to be, yet the Scots are essentially a "song loving people." But it is in France that Quentin Durward hears "County Guy," and it is in England that Sir Brian hears that Hebrew melody of Rebecca's that has crept into so many collections of hymns, and it is in Germany that the members of the secret tribunal sing "Measurers of good and evil." The truth is it is the expedient of a writer determined to leave no note upon the key-board of romance untouched. Some of those lyrics are effective less from their literary charm than from the juncture at which they come, but on the other hand some reveal Scott at his best. There are fine effects of rhythm in

Thrice to the holly brake
Thrice to the well,
I bid thee awake,
White maid of Avenel.

Or in this couplet from Madge Wildfire's warning—

When the glad's in the blue cloud
The laverock lies still.

Or even in the Black Knight's song—

Anne-Marie, love, up is the sun.

But of all these snatches of song which show how persistently, after Scott had ceased to write poetry, poetry insisted upon being written by him, the best is that "Proud Maisie," the "Homeric simplicity" of which Palgrave commends, and than which he says that Scott has never given us anything more complete and lovely.


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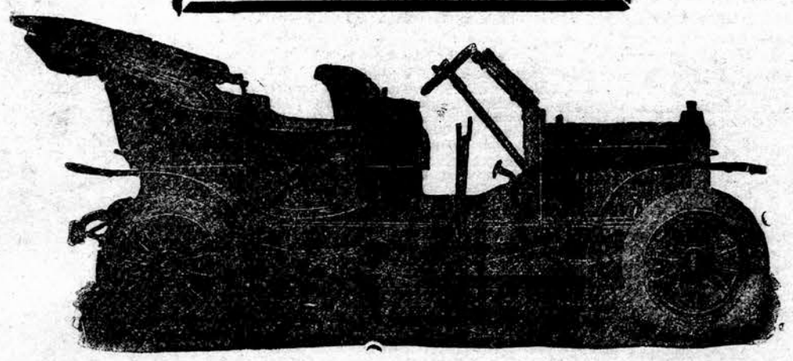

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The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

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ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

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In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices, and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tarsee Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 19 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

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